BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 17 DECEMBER, 1839. No. 3299.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "Sallsette" 422 Tons—Capt. T. O. Harrison, will sail about 1st January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN, and Co.—Rampart Row, 16th Dec. 1839.

JUST PUBLISHED, and ready for Sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1840; showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

FOR SALE—No. XXXVI, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 31st October; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 17th December 1839.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1840,
WILL BE PUBLISHED
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK—with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1840—The Army, (with a gradation List, not hitherto given) Civil and Indian Navy Lists will be corrected up to the latest possible date,—and the List of H. H. the Niazm's Army to the 15th of December—It will likewise contain Tables of Time—Table of Annuities—Income Table—Wages Tables—Royal Family of England—Contemporary Sovereigns—Kings and Queens of England—Club Houses of London—Bill of Mortality of London—Home Departments—Statistics of the World—Area of India—Chronological account of the Connection between England and India—French Establishments in India—List of Native Princes—List of Native Princes in the receipt of Pensions—Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of India—Orders of Knighthood &c. &c. &c. The whole will be printed on English Paper—Price 6 Rupees.—Courier Office, 30th November 1839.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Church of Scotland Missionary Society, will be held in St. Andrew's Church, this day, the 17th December at ½ past 6 P. M.

J. STEVENSON.
Secretary.

Bombay 14th Dec. 1839.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday the 20th instant, at ½ past 6 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WILSON,
Secretary.

16th December, 1839.

SUPREME COURT—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with the Will annexed, of the Estate and effects of *Shah Nathoobhoy Virjee*, late of Bombay Hindoo, Merchant, deceased, may be granted to *Josey Moorarjee Topun*, and *Mung Wookerdah Vullubjee*, as constituted Attornies for *Jumnawove* and *Dewcooverwove*, Executrixes, appointed in the said Will, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of December, 1839.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioners Proctors.

મરનાર•શાહ્•નકુભાજ•વીરજી•શ્રી•જૅમ
ભજનો•ફીનકુ•વેપારીની•શરવે•માલ•મીલક
તનુ•તયા•તે•શાડે•વીલનુ•અખતીઆરનાંમુ.
લેવા•શાડુ•શ્રી•મુમભજની•જુદીફેટરની•શ્રુ
ખરીમ•ફોરટમો•જમનાવકુ•તયા•દેવકુવરવનુ
મે•બાજનાં•નાંમો•વીલમો•લખી•વકીલાટંણો
મુકરર•શ્રીધેલીમોફ•તેનાંમોનાં•મુકરર•શ્રીધે
લા•વકીલો•એશી•મોરારજી•તોપંન•તયા•મં
ગ•કુકરડા•વલભજી•તેકોમે•અરજ•શ્રીધોફે•
જે•કુમને•મલે—મે•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જકો
ઇ•કેનાં•બાબશતા•કોમે•તેનાંમોને•અકેર
થામે—તારીખ ૧૦ મી•દીશેમબર ૧૮૩૯ ✠
મારફીન•તયા•આરમીજ
અરજ•કરનારમોનાં—વકીલે

THE Committee of the Byculla CLUB beg to notify to the public, that they have contracted with Captain WARD, of the United States Ship *Waverley*, for a supply of ICE to be landed in Bombay, before the 20th May next.

They will be happy to throw open a part of the supply to the public at the following rate.

One share of 4 lbs. per Diem;—Rupees 100.

The supply, barring waste, is calculated at this rate to last for upwards of 4 months, and the Club have the option of taking any quantity which Captain Ward may bring beyond his contract with them. Applications for shares to be made in writing to the Steward of the Byculla Club, distinctly stating the number of shares required. Half the amount of subscription to be paid on demand, and the remainder on the arrival of the *Ice*.—Byculla Club House, 17th December 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 26th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. and the following days, will be sold at Public Auction, the Household Furniture, and Dwelling House, situated at Bombay, and the landed properties also situated in the Districts of Mahim, called Ansally &c. belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Nicolao das Chaves, the conditions may be known by Application to Mr. Pascoal de Silva.—17 Dec. 1839.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE,

MEERZA MAHOMED JAFFER BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN..... } *Complainant.*

vs.

MEERZA ALI JAWN BIN MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN AND MEERZA DOOS MAHOMED KHAWN..... } *Defendants.*

IN pursuance of the Decree made on the hearing of this cause, bearing date the 30th day of September last;—One thousand eight hundred and twenty three Tolas of Plate, a quantity of Jewellery and Household furniture, and a large and valuable collection of Persian manuscripts, Books and other effects of the late MEERZA MAHOMED JAWN deceased, will be sold by Messieurs ROBERT FRITH AND COMPANY, who have been duly appointed to conduct such sale at their Auction Rooms in Nesbit Lane, Thursday the 18th instant.

Catalogues will be published and may be had on application at the Master's Office, or of Messieurs ROBERT FRITH AND COMPANY, at their Rooms.—Dated this 17th day of December 1839.

A. S. AYRTON,
Solicitor for the Complainant.

اشتهار

موافق حكم نامه عدالت سپريم كورت
جودي كيتر مثبي
يكوتي سيد
در خصوص مقدمه مرزا محمد جعفر بن مرزا
محمد جان مدعي
و مرزا علي جان بن مرزا محمد جان و مرزا
دوست محمد خان مدعا عليهم بموجب حكم
نامه مرقوم بتاريخ ٣٠ شده است در باب مقدمه
مرحوم مرزا محمد جان و مهلكت مرحوم
مذكور موافق تفصيل الذيل مسپرس
رابرت فريث وكيپتي در محلنسيت دهراج
خاك خود بتاريخ ١٨ ماه حال مقرر نهلام
نموده خو هد فروخت

تفصيل اسباب يك هزار و هشت صد و
بيست و سه توله اسباب نقره و يك مجموعه توده
زرايين و چند كتاب هاي فارسي قيمت وار
و ديگر اسباب غير ازينها است وتفصيل
اسباب را چاپ نموده ظاهر كرده ايد ونقل
اين تفصيل از افيس ماستر كورت يا از
هراج خانهٔ مذكور حاصل خواهد شد

١٣ دزيمبر ١٨٣٩

ے يس اريتن وكيل مدعي

AT NOON,

On the same day, the following Landed Property, not sold on Saturday last, situated at Matoonga—all that Piece or Parcel of Land, with a Dwelling House thereon, marked in the plan of the Revenue Collector, Letter F, No. 31, containing 22095 3 | 9 square yards, the Property of *Mahomed Ebrahim Bin Abdulla*, and sold by order of the Mortgagee.

The above Property is held from the Honorable Company on a Quit Rent of 1 Rupee per annum, has a very fine Well with water all the year round; the ground is in a high state of cultivation, and has a large quantity of Fruit Trees on it. It is bounded on the W. and N. by the grounds of Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., and on the E. partly by the property of the foregoing and that of Atmaram Ballajee.

ALSO, on the same day, an Invoice of best finished Cutlery, containing Ivory handled, and plain balance handled, Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Spare Carvers; Pocket and Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors, &c. Bleached Madapollams; Red Jaconets; colored Handkerchiefs, Grey shirting cloth, Brown cloth, Preserved Meats, Carpet Footstools; a Copying Machine; Furniture, Books, &c. &c.

AT NOON, two Palanquins, a Bay Buggy Horse, and any other Horses or Carriages offering.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday the 19th Instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co. will submit to Public Sale, at his Residence Colaba.—The neat and modern Household Furnitare, Plate, Plated, Glass and Qeeen's Ware, of Major Algeo, proceeding to Sea—the same comprises a Silver Tea Set complete, Butter Pot, Ditto Glass Covers, Pie Dish &c. Plated Ware, viz. 2 pairs of rich Plated Curry Dishes with silver edges, heaters and stand; a handsome Epergne with four branches, and rich cut Glass Dishes, Salvers, Liquor and Cruet Frames, Bottle Stands, Rich Plated Venison Dishes and Covers with silver Edges; single and double branched Candlesticks, and the usual assortment of Glass Ware; a large and neat Dinner Set for 24 persons.—A handsome Breakfast and Dessert Set to match—Amongst the Furniture are a large Dining Table; Chairs; Couches; Wall Shades single and double; Moon Lamps; Book Cases; Screens; a Bagatelle Board; a Camera Obscura; a variety of Tables, Bed and Dressing-room Furniture; Pictures; Bijouterie; 2 Double Barrelled Guns by Tatham, an English Organ playing 30 Tunes; a Spy Glass, by Dolland, Books, amongst which. The United Service Journal from its commencement in 29 vols. complete Cooking Utensils and Cook-room Furniture—An English built Carriage, with a pair of fast going Horses, a Steady charger, Harness, Saddlery, Tents; a Tonjon, Rabbits, &c. &c.

The property on view from Tuesday the 17th Instant,

N. B.—No goods belonging to any other parties will be received for sale.

No Catalogues will be published.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Saturday the 4th of January 1840 Messrs *Robert Frith and Co.* will submit to public sale at their Rooms, the following valuable articles (the property of His *Excellency Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B. Commander in Chief of India.* 8 handsome Plated Dish Covers with Silver Edges; 10 Plated Dishes; a rich plated Gravy Dish with Fish Drainer; Elegant engraved Salvers of sizes with massive Silver Edges; Tea, Sugar and Milk Pots; Bread Baskets; Sauce Boats; Salt Cellars; single and double Branch Candlesticks; Liquor and Cruet Frames, &c. &c. An English made Travelling Case, neatly fitted up, containing 54 each, Plated Table and Dessert Forks, 84 Table and 92 Desert Knives, 1 Beef Carver, 9 Carving Knives and Forks, 9 Chicken Carvers and 2 Steels—A handsome Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Set; Table Linen; a large quantity of the usual Table Glassware; Camp Furniture; and a variety of other Articles; particulars of which will more fully appear hereafter.

Likewise (if not previously disposed of) a London built Landaulette by Kesterton.

A Buggy by Fife, Long Acre.

A Pair of Bay, Grey and Chesnut Carriage Horses; young and in excellent order. A particularly fast trotting English Mare.

A four in hand Harness nearly new; a Buggy Harness, and a quantity of Saddlery.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for sale, on Commission, a very superior Assortment of Saddlery from the well known house of "Simpson and Nephew" | the same comprises Hussar Saddles and Bridles; Field Officer's full Dress ditto; Best Stuffed Hunting Saddles and Bridles; Sommerset ditto; Gig Harness; Lancewood, Holly, Whalebone and Gut Gig Whips; Postillion and Riding ditto; Stable Collars, &c. &c.

The above being sold to close an account, are particularly low priced.

FOR Sale on Commission—The following articles of the best description, sent out to the particular orders of a Gentleman, not now requiring them: Short Drawers, White Jackets, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Shirts, Guernsy Frocks, Stocks, Black Cloth Pantaloons with Gold Lace, a Staff Officer's Shell Jacket, and Captain's Epaulettes in case, Gold Cap Lace, Spurs, Gloves; large and small Staff Buttons, Staff Epaulettes and Shoulder Straps, a Cocked Hat and Feather, &c. &c.

ALSO, a Double Barelled Gun in case complete, by Wilkinson and Son.

Apply to Messrs, *Robert Frith and Co.*

CANVAS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received a quantity of the above, from No. 1 to 7, manufactured by John Airth Abroath—Price Rupees 20.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND Co. have imported per Ship *Malabar*—the following superior Wines from the above well known firm.

Old Golden Sherry in quarts	@ Rs.	26	₩ Doz.
Rich old Port in quarts.....	,,	,,	26	,, ,,
Do. do. do. in pints....	,,	,,	14	,, ,,
Highly flavor'd 2nd Growth Claret.....	,,	,,	25	,, ,,

Nesbit Lane, 17th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned, the following superior Wines, &c.

Bottled Sherry from R. B. SMITH AND Co. in quarts.....	@ Rs.	22	₩ Doz.
Do. old Port do.....	,,	,,	24	,, ,,
Sherry in Butt and Hhd.....	,,	,,	650 & 325	
Allsopp's and Bass's Ale in Wood.....	,,	,,	70	₩ Hhd.
Do. do. do. in Bottle....	,,	,,	6	,, Doz.

With a variety of other Ales, Liquors and Wines, at moderate prices,

All out station orders will meet with punctual attention.

FRITH AND Co.

17th December, 1839.

A CARD.

MERWANJEE COWASJEE Watchmaker, begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a shop at Burjorjee Dossabhoy's, opposite the General Post Office.—M. C. will clean and repair Watches and Clocks, and also undertake to keep in order clocks at Rs. 2 per month, and to attend the Houses of their customers at Rs. 5 per mensum. He can produce excellent testimonials.

CHAMPAGNE.

A Small quantity of superior Champagne Wine, lately received from the celebrated, Vineyards of Epernay, is now for sale in cases of one doz. Bottles at 40 Rs. per doz, and in cases of two doz. Pint bottles at 22 Rs. per doz. by

Messrs. SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 17th December, 1859.

THIS DAY the 17th inst., BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will dispose of at their rooms at the usual hour the remains of an Invoice of Grocery, consisting of Macaroni in Boxes, French Plums in ditto, Bloom Raisins in ditto, Currants in Jars, Chocolate powder &c. &c. White Silk Hats. Several Double and Single Barrell'd Guns in Cases complete, a few pairs of Pistols, American Snuff in Jars, a quantity of Block Tin Dish Covers in sets of six, Patent Shot Belts, Patent Powder Flasks, Handsome Chintz Shawls or Table Covers, a large quantity of rejected bottled Fruits and Cheeses, nineteen Hogsheads of rejected Beer, Sundry articles of Household furniture two Brussels Carpets &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Grey Arab Saddle Horse. A Grey Arab Buggy or Shigram Horse. A Bay Persian Saddle or Buggy horse. A Buggy, Horse and Harness to be sold together or seperate, A Buggy in good order, and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

Also at 4 P. M. on the Esplanade near the Appollo Gate, a double Poled Tent and Necessary Tent with Carpeting.

Bombay, 17th December 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY the 17th instant at 2 P. M. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell at their Rooms, the undermentioned, on account of the underwriters.

One Bengal Shigram..ex "Sullimany"
Seven Bales Gunnies..ex "Virginia"

Bombay 17th December 1839.

AUCTION.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. will on This day the 17th Instant at 2 P. M. dispose of the undermentioned, the property of the late REAR ADMIRAL SIR F. MAITLAND, K. C. B. several dozens of Pale Sherry, Madeira, Hermitage, Hock, Cape Wine, Claret and Burgundy, also a quantity of Cabin Stores, consisting of Sauces, Soups, Preserved Meats, Salmon, Bottled Fruits and Sundries. A pair of Globes, a few Maps, a Patent Iron Cooking Stove, a few articles of Cabin Furniture, Napkins. Table Cloths&c.

ALSO.

A Neat light Shigram in good order.

—Bombay, 17th December, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned property belonging to an Officer recently embarked for Europe.

	Rs
A very handsome Silver Breakfast Service—Windsor Pattern.....	500
Four Plated Hot water Curry Dishes, with chased Silver edges and handles..	600
An Excellent double barrell'd Gun by "Williams" nearly new, in case.....	300
A set of Jackwood Pillar and Claw Dining Tables.....	80
A Flea bitten Grey Arab Charger..	1000
A White Arab Buggy Horse.....	450

Apply to.

Blackwell Cursetjee and Co.—Bombay, 17th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.

A first rate *Metronome DeMaelzel*, adapted either for Music or Marching.

PRICE 50 RUPEES.

Apply to Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 17th December 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Neat Cottage Piano, by "Butcher," with Canterbury and Music Stool;—

Price.....	Rs	250
Four Pairs very handsome new Plated Hot Water Dishes, with Silver edges—per pair	"	200
Two ditto..ditto..ditto..ditto. round ditto	"	200
One Pair handsome Plated Muffin Plates with silver edges, (second hand).....	"	60
One handsome large Plated Tea Tray....	"	125
Two Pairs ditto. Hot Water Plates—per pair.....	"	30
Eight handsome Plated Dish covers, silver edged.....	"	550

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.

A CARRIAGE, Horses and Harness—price.....Rs. 600

A Ditto.....do.....do....., 1600

An Arab Saddle Horse, rising 6 years old, 14 | 2 high, and would carry a Lady..... .... ,, 700

An Arab Saddle Horse (rather aged), 14 | 1 high—good action and temper..... .... ,, 300

Apply to

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. have received for sale, a few Copies of "Outlines of a Grammar of the Malayalim Language, as spoken in the Provinces of North and South Malabar, and the Kingdoms of Travancore and Cochin by F. Spring A. M. of the Honorable Company's Service on the Madras Establishment."

PRICE 10 RUPEES PER COPY.

Bombay, 17th Dec., 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE, and Co. have just cut a Gruyere Cheese which they are retailing at Rs. 2 per *lb*.—17th Dec. 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auction on Thursday next the 19th instant, at No. 12 Rope Walk, a quantity of household Furniture &c. belonging to a Gentleman leaving the presidency, consisting of plate and Plated ware, handsome Dinner and Breakfast sets, glass ware, hanging Argaund and Globe Lamps, Wallshades, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobe, Sideboards, Double barrel Guns, Books, Carpets, Palanquins, Cooking Utensils &c. &c. The property may be viewed from Wednesday the 18th Instant.

Bombay, 17th Dec. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 23rd instant, the modern Household Furniture and Property of the late MAJOR KEITH, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, at his late Residence, the Corner of Nesbit lane, Byculla, vizt:—

Plate consisting of Round Hot Water Curry Dishes and Covers, a large Bowl, 2 Dozens each of shell Pattern Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, and Table and Dessert Forks, Gravy, Soup and Salt Spoons, a set of Handsome plated Dish Covers nearly new, Epergno with 4 Glass dishes, Sauce Tureens, Hot water plates, Tea Urn, Liquor, Cruet, and Egg Frames, double and single Candlesticks with shades, Bottle Stands, &c. &c., handsome Dinner and Breakfast sets, double Branch Wallshades, hanging Lamps & other Glass Ware, grand and Square Piano Fortes by Broadwood, Dining, Round, Card, Dressing, Sofa, and Washing Tables, Couches, with Crimson Damask, Furniture, Chairs, Cots, Book-cases, Sideboard, Tea Poys with marble Tops, Tea Caddy, Cheval and Dressing Glasses, Presses, a small collection of shells, Books, Table cutlery, Wines, Bass and Hodgson's Beer, &c. &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK.

A Neat light Britchka, a Landaulette, two Carriage Horses, two Sets of Carriage Harness, a Cart with two Bullocks, a Cow and Calf, a Collection of Plants in Tubs and Pots, &c. &c.

The above may be seen from Thursday, the 19th instant.

Bombay, 17th December, 1839.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SERVANTS.

JUDGING Experimentally, that the want of good servants is very generally felt throughout this Presidency, both by rich as well as poor—the undersigned respectfully begs to intimate, that in connection with the *Army and General Agency*—he has this day opened an office for the *Registry and supply of Servants* of every description;—and trusts in a few days to be able to provide such as will afford satisfaction to those who may employ them. In order to detect and stop if possible the gross imposition so frequently practised in this place of producing borrowed credentials, it will be the especial care of the undersigned to ascertain the genuineness of the character of each individual applying to him for Service, and to register the names of those only whose testimonials of character shall bear the stamp of truth. *Subscribers to "Becks Army and general Agency."* will have their requisitions attended to without any charge—but a fee of one rupee will be required from non-subscribers for each application.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 17th Dec., 1839.

NOTICE TO SERVANTS.

THE undersigned begs to inform all persons (both European and Asiatic) desirous of obtaining Employ,—that he has this day opened an office for the Registry of Servants, where they are invited to attend as early as possible for the purpose of making known their wishes for Service.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 17th Dec., 1839.

BOOKS and Furniture for sale. The undersigned has received a quantity of furniture &c. for sale (priced low to effect speedy sales) among which the following are a few of the books second hand, but in good condition viz:—

Lees' Introduction to Botany.....	1 vol.	Rs	3
Wildenows principles of Do.....	1 Do.	,,	4
Smith's Grammer of Do.....	1 Do.	,,	2
Wakefields introduction to Do.....	1 Do.	,,	3
Curtis's culture of flowers.....	1 Do.	,,	4
Flora Domestica.....	1 Do.	,,	6
Mursteds Floriculture.....	1 Do.	,,	4
Rennys Mag. of Botany and Gardening.....	14 Nos.	,,	14
Murrays Chemistry.....	4 vols.	,,	8
Newton on the Prophecies.....	1 Do.	,,	6
Pilgrims Progress with plates.....	1 Do.	,,	5
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible.....	1 Do.	,,	6
Burnett's Reformation.....	2 Do.	,,	5
Orlando Furiosa.....	1 Do.	,,	4
Don Quixote with plates by Westall..	4 Do.	,,	10
Qui Hi, a celebrated Hudibrastic Poem.	1 Do.	,,	10
Thinks I to myself, a serio comica Tale.	1 Do.	,,	4
The Arabian Nights.....	3 Do.	,,	5
Sir Walter Scott, on Demonology and Witchcraft.....	1 Do.	,,	2
Gil Blas.....(small.....	4 Do	,,	4
Giffords English Lawyer.....	1 Do.	,,	10
Robinson Crusoe.....	1 Do.	,,	4
Abbotts young Christian.....	1 Do.	,,	2
Do. Corner Stone.....	1 Do.	,,	2
Madame de Stael on the Passions in french.....	1 Do.	,,	3

Several elementary french works, and a few annuals (comic and serious) of by gone years.

W. W. BECK.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY.
OF 1840.

A few Tickets and Shares warranted undrawn in the first day's drawing, in the above Lottery are to be had at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co at the following prices:—

Whole Ticket Rupees.. ..	96 each.
Half.....do.....,..... ..	48
Quarter..do.....,.....	24
One Eighth do..,.....	12

Terms—Cash.

The Terms and conditions, and also Scheme are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th Ultimo.

The Drawing of the second day will take place on the 19th Instant.

...Nine Lottery Tickets, divided ... shares, may be had from BYRAMJEE ... and Co. at Rupees 12 per such share. ... of the Shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prize or prizes as may be drawn to the above nine Tickets, payable 51 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within twelve months, and not otherwise—and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. Commission,—if any of the Tickets in the above Club should require to be renewed, according to the conditions of the said Lottery, advertised by the Government at Calcutta, it shall be done by him without further notice to the Subscribers; the particulars of the said conditions will be known by a reference to the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 7th ultimo.

N. B. The particulars and number of the above 9 Tickets are mentioned in the receipts granted to those who take shares.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at Maulmain.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

REFERENCES.

At Calcutta, Mesrs. J. MACKEY & Co.
" London, " MACKEY HOLT & Co.
" Singapore. " BONSTEAD SCHUABE & Co.
" Penang. " REVELY & Co.

Maulmain, 1st Sept. 1839.

CALCUTTA "HINDOOSTAN" INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Marine Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on Goods payable in London and Calcutta.

WM. BOOTHLY & Co.

Maulmain 2d Sept. 1839,

FOR SALE.—at the Godowns of the undersigned, " Port Wine in Pipes, and Barrels," White Wine in do. Bucelles in Barrels, and Colcovello in do. The above Wines are direct from Portugal ex " *St. Galter*" and are confidently recommended to be of a first rate quality.

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow Street, 17th Dec. 1839.

FOR SALE.—Portuguese Payos " i. e. Sausages" in Kegs of 8 dozen each, of a fresh and, superior quality, imported direct from Lisbon, ex " *St. Galter*." Apply to RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAWE, at

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow Street, Dec, 17th 1839.

TO BE LET

A House No. 2 in Rampart Row.
A House No. 3 in ditto.
A House in Mazagon.
A House in Matoonga.

Apply to Cursetjee Jamsetjee.—14th December, 1839.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday December 14. 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market has been much depressed during the week, and prices have been almost daily declining and are still inclined to fall, holders being anxious to reduce their Stocks.—Some small sales of Oomrawutty and Komptthah have taken place at Rs. 95 to Rs. 96, and 127 bales of Broach have been sold at Rs 108 ₰ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malwa*)—The same stillness which has long prevailed in the market continues to be felt. By the published returns the stock in the Warehouses on the 11th instant was 9398 chests.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COPPER (*Mocha*)—We are without arrivals, and only a very trifling quantity remains in the market.

THE PRODUCE OF SCIND.

WOOL.—Prices are much the same as in the past week, but the rise in freight to England has somewhat checked enquiry.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

CHINA PRODUCE.—We have to report the following sales under this head, viz.t.

330 Chests	Pingfa Sugar	@ Rs 6 15 0	₰ maund.
10 Ditto	Punjum Silk	@ „ 4 0 0	₰ ser
21 Ditto	Vermillion	@ „ 2 9 0	₰ lb. bdl.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The sales during the week are as follows.

		R.	A.	P.
150	Pieces Grey shirting, 68 yds. 36 in...per piece	13	2	0
150	„ Do do 68 yds 34 in..... „	13	0	0
2500	„ Bleached Madapollams..... „	4	3	0
1000	„ Do. do..... „	3	4	0
400	„ Do. do ..... „	2	13	0
600	„ Grey Jacconets..... „	2	9	0
800	„ Do. Shirtings No. 90 34 in..... „	6	15	0
420	„ Do. do..... 34 in..... „	6	8	0
160	„ Do. do.....60 yds 33 in..... „	12	2	0
80	Pieces Turkey red Plain.....per piece „	10	12	0
800	„ Do do. Print, 28 yds. 21 in..... „	11	8	0
800	„ Lappets..... „	1	14	0
850	„ Grey Madapollams, 24 yds. 64 in.. „	5	8	0
3,300	„ Do. do 38 yds. 35 in.. „	4	14	0
800	„ Bleached Jacconets..... „	3	0	0
800	„ Jaccanets..... „	3	10	0
800	„ Furnitures..... „	2	0	0
133	„ Long Cloth..... „	10	12	0
200	„ Grey Jacconets..... „	2	8	0
325	„ Do do..... „	3	5	0
300	„ Whilts do..... „	3	12	0

METALS.—No report of importers sales reached us.—Spelter, Steel and Red Lead are on the rise with retailers from the small stocks. The enquiry for bar Iron has rather abated from the present state of difficulty of the money market.

CHRONICAL.—We find on our returns 6 chests as sold at Rs 4 ₰ lb.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON LONDON.—We have no alteration to notice in the rates of exchange. Govt. have reduced their terms for advances on produce to England from 2*s* | 2*d* to 2*s* | 1*d* ₰ rupee at 6 months sight.

DO. ON CALCUTTA.—Exchange has fallen to about 1 ₰ cent discount for bills at thirty days sight.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—We not on our returns the sale of two Five per cent Bengal Govt. Promisory Notes of 1825 | 26 for Sicca Rs. 10,000 each, of numbers between 11,000 and 12,000 at Rs. 113½ ₰ 100 siccas.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—There is no ship loading.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—The available tonnage to London and Liverpool has been nearly all let, and rates have risen to £. 5, 5*s*. ₰ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPERS, BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Buy. Rupees.	*Sell.* Rupees
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26	108-8	108-12
From No. 7183 to No. 3000..		
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26	109	109- 4
From No. 3001 to No. 6000..		
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26	109-8	110
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000		
Five ₰ cent Loans 1825-26..	110-4	110- 8
From No. 10001 to No. 15,200	110-4	110- 8
Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30	103-14	104-
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1832-33	97-14	98- 8
Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36 Company's Rs.		
Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	114	114- 8
None in the Market..		

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta	@ 30 days sight Company's Rs	98-8	99
Bills on Madras	@ 30 ditto....ditto	99	99-8
Bills on Canton	@ 60 ditto....ditto ₰ 100 dls..		208
		s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London	@ 6 months sight.....	2-3	2 ¼
Bills on London	@ 30 days sight	2	1-11½
Price of Bullion and Specie		Rs as	Rs
Spanish Dollars	whole ₰ 100..Scarce.....	220 8	221
Ditto do.	broken ₰ 100 ditto.....	220	220-8
Current Gold	₰ 100.....	213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank	of England Notes ₰ £ Stg..	10 6	10-8
Sycee Silver	large ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs..None in the Market	104-4	104-8
Ditto do.	small ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs....ditto.....	104	104-4
Premia of Insurance.			
Bombay to London		2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0	₰ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope		2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis		1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta		2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto to Madras		1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo		1 0 0 *a* 1 8	do.
Ditto Tranquebar		2 0 0	do.
Ditto Batavia		3 0 0	do.
Ditto to Singapore		2 0 0	do.
Ditto Penang		3 0 0	do.
Ditto Manilla		2 8 0	do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to enquire thro' your valuable Paper "What has become of the *Widow's Fund*? Where is the HOTEL—that was to be!! On which part of this "snug little Island" is the *Theatre* to be brought into existence,—that it was said our worthy Governor was determined to have established here in spite of all opposition. Are we to have a Comprehensive or Poor Folk's Bank think ye! or are the Big Wigs to have it all their own way?" An answer to either of the foregoing would greatly tend to soothe *many*, who on all these subjects have got the

FIDGETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—I have seen lately several remarks in the papers relative to the sickness amongst several of the Regts serving in Guzerat, but I think the accounts of one I am now about to send beat them all, and I hope no regiment may be reduced to the same state. The regiment to which I allude (the 26th) is on field service, or at all events supposed to be so. I happened to see the muster of the Regiment taken on the evening of the 30th November, and such a sight of the kind I never saw before. There were scarcely 1 Naique and 3 Privates on an average to each Company, and I am told that one Company fell in with 18, the orderly of the Company and Pateewalla. The Regiment has scarcely 50 Rank and file for duty at Head Quarters, and only 2 Officers present for Regimental duty. One, the Commanding Officer and one acting Staff. No Surgeon is at present with it, the Assistant Surgeon having left some days ago sick with fever. The rest of the Officers, including 3 Assistant Surgeons and upward of 500 men of all ranks have gone to Kurachee for change of air, but it appears very doubtful if that will be enough, and unless the rest is quickly removed to a milder climate, it is thought that they will not be fit for service for several months. Already most of the men have an enlargement of the spleen, the natural result of long continued fever.

They have lost 2 Officers and about 50 men in the last 3 months, which considering the number of sick may not be thought very severe, but Mr. Editor, what is the use of a Regiment if it is half the year so reduced, as not to give more than a 100 men for duty. The Gazette remarked some time ago that the fever at Tatta was a trifling one and lasted at the most 3 days, I wish the Editor would come and try it himself, and if he did not wish to be away again or in the clouds, where he kindly proposed to station the Regiment, I think he would stand a fair chance of becoming a cloud himself. The station of Tatta, can never be kept up without the sacrifice of more lives than it is worth, however that is the Government's look out, and not that of an

OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

DEAR SIR.—Supposing you to be acquainted with the circumstance of a FIRE having broken out in the *Fort Bazaar* close to the Commissariat's Stores on Saturday night last, and which Stores are composed of Spirits and other combustibles of an alarming nature; and but for the prompt arrival and decided energy of the Engine Department might have ended in serious destruction of Life and property; especially when it is considered the part where the Fire occurred is thickly and almost solely inhabited by the tradesmen and poorer sort of the Parsi community, whose religious notions of that destructive element are well known.

Government it is known some time ago had it contemplation to frame a kind of CURFEW order or Law, for that part of the Fort, entirely on account of its density; but whether the power was wanting, or the "liberty of the subject" is greater in Bombay now, than it was in England at the time of its existence there, is a problem that ought to be solved, particularly as regards the Bazaar, and in the neighbourhood of danger. Government act wisely with respect to Powder Magazines; but is there a combustible Depôt any where surpassing in destructiveness the alarming appearance that a view of the Parsi part of the Fort would give to an

OBSERVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR EDITOR.—I shall feel much obliged by your inserting an account of the 2nd day's Poona Races in your next publication.

Yours Obediently,
C. B.—*Secy.*

POONA RACES FOR 1839

SECOND DAY THURSDAY, 12TH DEC. 1839.

1ST RACE.—A Sweepstakes 500 Rs. each for all Arab Horses, Heats 2 miles, 8st. 7lb. Maidens that have never started before this meeting allowed 5lbs. To be closed on the 15th October.

Mr Vibart's G. A. H..Mamelukе..Blue & Crimson..3..3..4
" Field's W. A. H..Orelio.. Blue & Red 2..4..1..distanced.
Came in short of weight.
" McDonald's G. A. H..Kamran....Blue & White..4..1..2..1
Major Daly's G. A. H..Lochenvar..Blue & Black Cap..1..2..3
Time..4..3..4..6..and..4..15 drawn

2ND RACE.—For Horses that have never won before this Meeting, Heats R. C. Weight for age. The winner of the 1st Maiden to carry 2lbs 4 oz. 400 Rs. from the Fund if 3 Horses Start. 200 Rs. if 2 Horses Start. No walk over allowed. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

Mr. Vibarts's C. A. H.The Prophet..Blue & Crimson..9.. 0..4..1..1
" Finch's G. A. H.Roderick....Lilac & White.....8..12..8..2..2
" McDonald W. A. H. .. Novice.....Blue & White ...8.. 5..0
Bolted after the 1st half mile.

Time 3 27 and 3 21 Round the course.

OFFICIAL PAPERS CONNECTED WITH THE IMPROVED CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

(*Concluded from our Last.*)

MINUTE BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Revenue Department.

Dispatch of the Hon'ble Court, of March 15th, 1839, on the improved Cultivation of Cotton in India.

I have retained this Dispatch for some time in order that I might examine with attention the information which has been published from different quarters on the result of past proceedings in regard to the highly important subject to which it relates. All the value of success in introducing in India a better produce of Cotton, suited for the immense, manufactures of England, is fully appreciated by me and it is fitting that, renewed and special exertions being again directed to the prosecution of this national object, our measures in furtherance of them should be well considered, and be as complete and effectual as circumstances will admit. We are simultaneously labouring, with fair hopes, to secure the establishment of a profitable Tea culture in India, and it will be one fortunate consequence of the state of our Chinese relations if, in respect to the production for the European market of two such valuable articles as Tea and Cotton, it should give, as seems probable, an active stimulus to the agriculture and commerce of this Country. In no other channel can the capital and enterprize which have at Bombay been heretofore employed on the Trade in Opium, be now turned with better prospect of advantage than to the amelioration of the Cotton produce of that Presidency, which already commands some partial sale among the English manufactures, and affords a very promising encouragement to further persevering experiments.

2d. The authorities which I have consulted on the subject are * and they appear to supply full and accurate information on the condition of the Cotton cultivation, and of the success or failure of the attempts made for its improvement, at the several precidensies.

3rd. Before however, I proceed to notice the conclusions which may be deduced from those authorities, it may be convenient that I should first briefly allude to the general principles by which I think that a Government should be guided, should in its efforts to give an impulse to the growth of any better article of produce of whatever interest, or importance, with reference particularly to some of the propositions which have been, and are likely to be urged upon us, by parties laudably eager for the accomplishment of the great ends in view.

4th. The following are the chief propositions of this nature which I find in the papers and publications before me.

1st. That there be an alteration in the rate and mode of taxing Cotton lands, the rate being erroneously supposed to be a maximum, one and the amount often take in kind, thereby "inducing * the grower "to produce quantity or weight without regard to "quality or cleanness."

2d. That encouragement† or reasonable inducement, be afforded to the influx of capital and to its application to this particular cultivation, a special mode of encouragement is indicated in "the offer‡ of "a fitting bounty, either by reducing the assessment "on lands on which Foreign Cotton seed is grown, "or by stimulating industry by large grants as prizes."

3rd. That experimental farms be instituted, and rewards given for improved produce, or for improved Machines for cleaning the Cotton, this last being the great desideratum, especially as regards the Cotton of Bombay—seeds to be also procured of the best Foreign Cottons, and freely distributed.

4th. That the transport of produce be facilitated by the formation of roads, and its preservation and shipment by the erection of suitable warehouses or sheds and of quays at the ports of dispatch.

5th. Of the first of these recommendations I need say little, as it is now the general rule and practice throught India that the assessment on land cultivated with superior products shall be no higher than the average rate of land of similar quality, whatever the crop reared on it, and the custom of taking revenue in kind is nowhere retained. It is to be observed, however that it is stated by Sir John Malcolm, in his work§ before noted, that when the system of taking the revenue of Cotton in kind did exist in the Gujerat Districts under the Bombay Government, its effect was not to deteriorate, but from the steady attention given to the subject, (the Government share of the crop being taken at a valuation in proportion to the care with which it was gathered) greatly to improve the quality of the Cotton, there having been a decided failing of in cleanness since the abolition of the system. The same remark has been conveyed to me in a private communication with which I have been very recently favored by a correspondent of high authority at Bombay. "I believe (he says) that it is the general opinion "that Cotton is very rarely obtained now in a state "of cleanness and of fibre equal to that which long "ago was received by the Hon'ble Company as re-"venue in the Broach Districts." The purchases of the Merchants of Bombay are, it is added, chiefly made at that place, and the agency which is in contract with the cultivators in the interior is almost wholly that of Natives, uninstructed and thinking only of what may seem best for their immediate interests. A laudable instance is however mentioned in the same letter of exertions made within the last year or two for the introduction of a better system in this respect by a Parsee Merchant of enterprise (named Merwanjee Hormajee); some bales of Broach and Surat Cotton sent home by whom last year were valued at 1*d* a lb. above the usual quality of good Broach Cotton, and 1½*d* above the best which had been known to have been before imported from India.

6th. In respect to the second of the recommendations also, I need not after the minutes recorded‖ by me on other occasions, dwell at my length on the conclusive objections which I feel to all artificial fosterings of the devotion of capital to particular employments by the remission of ordinary rates of assessment, or by any other systems of bounties, such plans lead to improvident and unsafe speculations, they make the Government in a manner responsible, for the fortunes of individuals, and they are unjust to enterprize in every other Department of exertion. It will suffice to say that my objections to schemes of this description are as strong as they have always been.

7th. The third mode suggested for assisting the object, by experimental farms or other expedients of a like strictly experimental character, by a few well arranged honorary or pecuniary rewards, and by the importation and distribution of seeds, appears to me to comprise some of the most legitimate means of a special kind which the Government can use in aid of the proceedings of private parties or associations. I have no good opinion, especially with such limited and transient agency as we possess in India of experimental farms, where the cultivation is to be conducted entirely by Government superintendents and servants. But an experimental superintendence and encouragement, on a carefully regulated and measured plan, of the efforts of private cultivators, may doubtless, under different circumstances, be productive of important benefit. To suitable measures of the character here referred to, I would do all in my power to secure a consistent and effective support, I shall hereafter propose to consider whether any such measures are now necessary on the part of the Government in India, in addition to those previously adopted and in advertence to those especifically referred to in the present dispatch of the Hon'ble Court.

8th. As to the formation of roads, I fear that however valuable a really permanent and good road unquestionably is for all purposes of national improvement, the hope of maintaining such roads, on an extensive scale, in the vast and poor territory, and unfavorable climate of India, is not, for yet many years, to be entertained, on a sober estimate of our difficulties and means; unmetalled roads in this Country, though they may be a convenience at other times, are yet, during the season of the heavy rains nearly useless, while the expense of forming and keeping up metalled roads throughout our territories must be so enormous, and can so little be relieved by any possibility of repayment, as to be apparently beyond the limits of all prudent outlay on the part of the state. The main practicable facilities for communication in India, excepting as regards a few great and permanent lines of intercourse between capital cities to which the application of a large outlay has already been sanctioned or is contemplated, must, I fear, for a long period be principally found in general protection against violence. in the building of bridges, in the regular establishment and management of ferries, or other measures for assisting the passage of streams, in the clearing of hill or jungle passes, and in other like works of local convenience; happily however any impediments which can arise from the want of good roads will for the present apply only¶ partially to the detriment of our Cotton produce. For the best Indian Cotton, that of Surat and Broach, is grown in Districts close to the sea, while, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, the Cotton of the Dooab and Bundlekund can readily be transported by our great rivers. In respect to warehouses or sheds, and quays, at the ports of dispatch, they are doubtless very desirable, if not necessary; for it is remarked by Sir John

* FOR INDIA GENERALLY

"Reports on the culture and manufacture of Cotton, Wool Raw Silk, and "Indigo in India"—printed by the East India Company. December 21st 1836. *Pages* 1 *to* 431.

For the Bombay Presidency specially.

"The Government of India," by Sir J. Malcolm, *Pages* 108 *to* 139.

For the Bengal Presidency specially,

Summary by the Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, dated June 19th 1839, in Proceedings for June 1839. "*Pages* 33 *to* 59.

* Manchester Memorial.
† Glasgow Memorial.
‡ Summary by the Secretary to the Agricultural Society, page 59
§ See pages 113 to 116, for details of this point.
‖ In 1836 and 1837, on the remissions of assessment on ground planted with Mauritius sugar-cane, &c in Bombay.
¶ The circumstances to which I have referred, in this paragraph, affecting the formation of roads in India and particularly roads to the Cotton districts, appear to have been in some measure overlooked in the following remarks from the useful work entitled "Progress of the Nation," by Mr. Porter, introduced after a passage pointing out the importance of roads for the advancement of Indian Commerce.

Good roads (he says) would be *practical at all periods of the year*, and in every part of the Country. This improvement is especially needed in the Cotton yielding Districts, where the present expensive mode of conveyance upon the backs of oxen acts most injuriously."

It will at the same time be very proper that the several Governments should be called on to state, in furnishing the reports which I shall hereafter indicate, whether there be any road to their Cotton Districts, the construction or improvement of which deserves particular consideration.

I would add on the subject of roads, that in the revenue settlement of the Northwest provinces of the Bengal Presidency, a systematic arrangement is made for the reparation of the communications in the interior of Districts, the application of these funds is given to natives of influence a warm feeling of interest, and a habit of co-operation for the general improvement of the Country in which they reside.

† Understood to have been introduced from Pernambuco seed—see page 280, Report on Cotton, Wool, &c.
‡ Report on Cotton, Wool, &c. see page 9.
§ Sir John Malcolm's work, page 122.
¶ See Sir John Malcolm's work, page 132.
¶¶ The process of cleaning by the Saw Gin is 4 or 5 times more rapid "than by the common Churka."—Sir John Malcolm's work, page 123.
** Report on Cotton, Wool, &c. page 238, and see page 214,—Sir John Malcolm, page 123.
Report on Cotton. Wool, &c. pp. 197, and 227 to 231.
†† Cotton with seed.
‡‡ Report on Cotton, Wool. &c. p. 19.
§§ In 1836 the total quantity imported was 406,959,059, of which from the East Indies and Mauritius 75,740,525—Official Tables, published for Parliament 1838, p. 14.
‖‖ See notes to pp. 110 and 127 to Sir John Malcolm's work.
¶¶ Paper by Mr. Hunt, Report on Cotton, Wool, &c. p. 122, 423.
(1) This includes the Cotton of Bundlekund and the Doob.
(a) This signifies, I believe, Cotton of the first picking of the

* Work as above page 129.

1 per cent. on the amount of the Government Jumma or tax, levied and appropriated exclusive ly for that purpose. The disbursement of this cess is managed by a Local Committee, and it has been gratifying to me to learn that in some Dis-

* As above, page 216, Report of Principal Collector, Salem May 8th, 1833.
† Report on Cotton, Wool, &c. page 417, 418.
‡ These, it will be noticed, are long stapled Cottons.
§ See Report as above, page 133 to 136.—Letter of Oct. 7th, 1828.
‖ Report, &c. page 147.
¶ Report on Cotton, Wool. &c. pages 11 and 12.
** See Report on Cotton, Wool, &c. pages 252 to 259.
†† Report, page, 203.
‡‡ See for Gujerat Report, pp. 253 and 256, Sir John Malcolm. p. 112.
§§ Report, p. 423.
‖‖ Report, page, 232.
¶¶ Sir John Malcolm,
* See Report, &c. pp. 233 to 292.
† Summary by the Secretary to the Agricultural society.
‡ Report on cotton, Wool, pp. 237 to 251.

of the Madras Territories, but this can only be regarded as the experience of a single speculator. Mr. Bernarde Metcalfe, who was employed by the Court to conduct the experiments in the Madras Presidency in 1815, recorded some remarks which may be useful at this time: "The Georgia † *Sea Island, the Surinam*,‡ "*and Demerara*, are all grown on the border of the "sea, and the prime qualities only as far inland as the "influence of the sea, air and the tide waters extend. "In the Delta of the Sunderbund, and particularly "the provinces adjacent, might perhaps be produced "Cottons of an equally fine texture with these above "mentioned, and which in England always bear so "high a price. The presumption is, the attempt would "be successful, provided the black seed was procured "from Demerara or Georgia."

15th. In 1829,§ the further prosecution of experiments was urgently pressed by Lord Ellenborough, the President of the Board of Control, and was warmly entered on by the Hon'ble Court, the particular object being to see by trial "in many different parts of India, "whether it might not be possible to raise some of the "superior sorts of Foreign Cotton," while at the same time the utmost possible care should be given to procuring the best specimens of the indigenous Cottons. To Bengal,‖ the "Court specially pointed out that "some Cotton produced in the Tenasserim Provinces "was considered to be superior to any Cotton that "has been imported from Bengal, and if in a perfect "condition would rank in the London market with "very good Surat Cotton, and with middling North "American Upland."

16th. With the above objects in view, experimental farms were instituted in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, rewards were authorized, and Foreign seeds of different descriptions were largely imported, and distributed in different quarters.

17th. The result of these trials has certainly been attended with much encouragement. "Most ¶ of the "specimens which were the produce of indigenous seed "and had been carefully cleaned in the Native man-"ner, proved of qualities which are desirable for ma-"nufacture in England, some fine samples were also "raised from the Foreign seeds." The favorable impression produced by the trials on the Hon'ble Court is stated in their dispatch now before us.

18th. In Bombay an experimental farm, with some smaller ones subsidiary to it, was ** established in Gujerat. But the Superintendent soon reported that "no improvement was to be expected from "any alteration *in the mode of cultivating* Cotton" in the Province, and the plan adopted was to let out, in the manner whiah I have before said that I am most disposed to approve parts of the Government Farm to Native farmers, to be cultivated under his general direction, he reserving only a small portion of the land for purpose of being cultivated entirely by himself with *Foreign seeds* exclusively. The chief point of importance was soon seen to be a *greater in the first gathering of the Cotton*. To this object almost alone the attention of the Government was directed in the experiments made in the Southern Mahratta Country. The Superintendent in that quarter reported.†† "The "presence of the leaf which grows under the Cotton "pod is the main cause of the inferiority of our India "Cottons in the English market: this with other im-"purities gets into the mass of Cotton in the act of "picking in the field, and under ordinary circum-"stances cannot afterwards be got rid of. The radical "remedy for this is to pick the Cotton in the field "with greater care, as is done in America, by careful-"ly pulling the Cotton out of the pod, and not snatch-"ing at the pod itself, and separating the Cotton "picked into two portions, one of the first quality "free from leaf and dirt, and the other such as may "be entangled with leaf and other impurities." The strongest evidence to the same effect is given by all authorities ‡‡ Mr. Hunt an English dealer says §§—"It "appears to me that the cause of the depreciation (of "the Surat Cotton) is principally owing to the very "slovenly way in which the crop is gathered from the "plant, and without a thorough reform in that parti-"cular, it will be of little use introducing new seed, "or increasing the expense of cultivation in other res-"pect." this point being so material, it is especially to be regretted that the Superintendent in the Southern Mahratta Territory experienced great difficulty‖‖ in persuading the Ryots to follow a better system respecting it. And it is remarkable that though it must have been well known at Bombay that it was by attention in¶¶ gathering the Cotton that the Government, while it received a Revenue in kind in this article in Guzerat, had so considerably improved its quality, the object appears, as has been before said, scarcely ever to have been thought worth the care of private capitalists. Mr. Lush, the Superintendent above referred to, was ultimately authorized by the Bombay Government to establish an Agency near Dharwar, with a view to the purchasing as an inducement to the Ryots, their well gathered clean Cotton, with what effect I have not the means of ascertaining.

19th. Details of the valuation prices both of the indigenous and Foreign seed Cotton, raised and sent home upon these experiments, are given in pages 272 and 280 of the Report on Cotton, Wool, &c., and although the injury before alluded to from the Saw Gin was very considerable, it will be observed that the prices are rated generally above the 7*d* per lb., which in a preceding extract is mentioned as a sale value at which several millions Sterling might be expected to be disposed of, Some Cotton from Egyptian seed is noted as worthy of particular attention, (it being added respecting this quality, that it should be well cleaned in *the native* manner,) and the same, as regards encouragement to production, is said of the Cotton from New Orleans seed, and of some white seeded perennial Cotton grown in a small experimental farm under Mr. Lush in Dharwar.

20th. A fresh supply of Egyptian seeds, and of the Machines used in that Country for the cleaning the Cotton, was sent to Bombay in the course of 1836* but the result is not reported in the papers in my possession.

21st. It may be regarded, I think, as probable from the foregoing summary that, by inventions such as may be reasonably expected from European mechanical skill the means of quickly and safely cleaning the indigenous Cottons of Bombay, in so far as regards the separation from the seed after gathering, may be attained, and that, for the improvement which may be desired in *the staple* of the Cotton of Bombay, we may look with fair hope, to the growth of the article from the best Foreign seeds.

22d. In Bengal the result of the experiments made has also been encouraging, † though it is to be remembered regarding such results in all the Presidencies that the growth of mere specimens is far from being a test of success in attempts to rear a produce of extensive cultivation. The Cotton of the Akra experimental farm, the maintenance of which did not extend beyond three years, was in England, partly by actual sale, and partly by valuation, above the specified rate of 7d per lb. and good specimens from various kinds of seed have been also produced in different other parts of the Presidency. The conclusion arrived at in the paper of the Secretary of the Agricultural Society is, that the "Upland Georgia and Egyptain is the seed "best calculated for introduction into the interior and "upland parts of India, while the Pernambuco, "Peruvian, Sechelles, Bourbon, and Shea Island, may "suit best along the line of Coast."

23d. The seed sent to Madras appears generally not to have succeeded ‡ chiefly from a very unfavorable

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…n. Yet the valuation at home of some small* …les of American Seed Cotton, raised in the Ma… Districts is satisfactory.

The Hon'le Court have now determined to …from America, and send to India, persons …qualified for the purpose of instructing and su… …ntending the natives in the cultivation of the …tton, and the proper mode of cleaning it by means …machinery," and they rely "on our exertions for …dopting effectual measures, affording facilitiss, for …promoting and extending throughout India, any …plans which may seem best suited to the attainment …of the important objects contemplated,, as soon as …we may receive the necessary information." They "empower us also to offer rewards at each of the Pre… "sidencies, of such an amount as we may consider "sufficient to stimulate parties engaged to the pro… "duction to exhibit Cotton good growth and cleaned "by machinery—the quantity so exhibited not being "less than 300 bales."

25th. It behoves us to prepare for the arrival of the individuals to be brought from America, who will be conveyed to India, if possible by December …xt, and in this view, and that we may be ready to …quaint ourselves of the further responsibility imposed …us by the preceding instructions, I have endeavour… …briefly to abstract what has seemed to me most ma…rial in the reports of past proceedings. I shall be glad, if I shall have succeeded (though I cannot hope to have done so, otherwise than very imperfectly,) in assisting the collection of materials which may enable the Governments in India to decide upon a proper course in regard to this important question. I would now suggest that a copy of the Court's dispatch, and of this minute, with such further observations as may occur to His Honor the President in Council, be furnished to each of the Presidencies, and that the several Governments be requested to report their opinions, on a review of the facts above detailed, and after consulting the individuals or bodies most likely to afford useful advice, as to the best means of carrying on future experiments with the aid† of the American workmen to be now employed, and how the knowledge in which those persons must be deficient, of the languages, seasons, and agricultural habits of India may best be supplied. The particular districts the most suited for their employment should also be named, and the description of Foreign seed cultivation most likely to succeed in each district. The length of time for which an experiment should be persevered in, should likewise be well considered for such partial results as, for instance, were derived from the Akra farm near Culcutta, may not lead to any satisfactory conclusions. The several Governments should further report what amount and manner of reward they would propose to confer for Cotton, well gathered and well cleaned by machinery, under the discretion which has been confided to the Government of India. The local Governments may at the same time inform us how far the arrangements actually in force whether by public or by private means, for disseminating the best Foreign seeds throughout the Country, are effective. In Bengal, I believe this object to be well provided for by the excellent measures and admirable zeal of the Agricultural Society of India. To that Society I consider the Government and the community to be under the highest obligations, and I would here say that I would, with perfect confidence and satisfaction, entrust the employment of the expected workmen with the application of any expenditure which may be sanctioned by the Government, and the guidence of the further experiments to be now entered on, to their general superintendence. I would only on this point repeat my opinion that experiments in the improvement of cultivation should be chiefly by instruction and assistance to a select number of native cultivators, instead of by any attempt to cultivate by Government agents, although a limited extent of Government cultivation may, perhaps, be found unavoidable with a view to the rearing of produce from Foreign seeds, to which the Ryots may be unaccustomed, and the risks of which they may be unwilling to incur.

26th. Upon the details of future operations, I would only here state, that I would be inclined to appropri… if Mr. Blundell, on a reference which should at …be made to him, should recommend the measure, …on of the American workmen or instructors to …nasserim Provinces, and that I would extend …periments beyond Bengal, (where the peculiar …ttons which as has been seen, flourish best near the …ea Coast might continue to be tried,) to our more distant Cotton Provinces, as Bundlekund and the Dooab, where but little effort has yet been made by the Government to ameliorate the produce.

27th. It is in my recollection that Mr. Blundell has in some private communication, referred to the heavy and long continued rains of the Tenasserim Coast as very prejudicial to the growth of Cotton, and I would wish that the opinion of competent persons should be taken at all the Presidencies as to the effect of a regular alteration of dry and rainy seasons on the plant and its produce.

28th. Reports should, of course be furnished as soon as practicable from each Presidency of the success or failure of the Machine for cleaning Cotton, which has been invented by the East India Association of Glasgow, and has been before referred to in this minute; three of these Machines are said to be coming to Bombay, two to Bengal, and two to Madras.

29th. Of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, I would specially request that he should submit a succinct report of the progress, and result of the experiments established for the improvement of the Cotton of that Presidency since the beginning of 1836 to which my summary has traced the subject, and that he should particularly notice the following points:

1st. The success of the measures adopted under Mr. Lush or by any successor to him, in the Southern Mahratta Country, for inducing the Ryots to sell to him cleanly gathered Cotton, and for the cultivation of the perennial or other kinds of Cotton in his experimental Farm at Seegee Hulee in Dharwar.

2nd. The reasons which may have led to scarcely any measures being apparently taken by private capitalists for the desired improvement in the mode of gathering the Cotton in the Gujerat Districts, in which, on due attention being paid to this point, a good merchantable produce for the English market might with so much certainty, be expected.

3rd. The result to the latest period of the introduction of the foreign seeds into the Guzerat Cotton Districts, whether the seeds obtained from plants raised in the first place from such foreign seeds, yield an equally good description of produce as the original seeds, and whether the applicatian of the Saw Gin the produce of such growth has any different effect from its application to the indegenous Cotton.

4th. The result from the Egyptian seed introduced in 1836, and the value of the cleaning Machine sent from Egypt, for the purpose of separating the seed of Cottons of a long staple.

5th. The state of the ports in Gujerat as respects warehouses and quays, and the occasion which may exist for any aid in regard to such buildings on the part of the Government.

30th. I conclude that information on the prospects of an improved Cotton cultivation is generally diffused among the commercial communities of all the Presidencies. If there should be doubt on this point, it will deserve consideration ‡ in what manner the Government can aid in spreading correct knowledge on the subject.

31st. I will only add that, in order to save time, it will be convenient that I should transmit direct to Bombay, a copy of the Court's Dispatch and of these remarks, and I propose accordingly to adopt that course.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

SIMLA, *August 14th*, 1839.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, with the Governor General.
(True Copies,)
J. P. GRANT, *Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

* Report on cotton, Wool, &c. p. 27 and 2722.

† These men will be directed to bring with them large quantities of the best descriptions of American seeds.

‡ I have been happy to observe from a report of the sixteenth anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in London, that this subject has attracted the special notice of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of that Body. "The first Article (it is stated) to which attention had been directed was Cotton," and after alluding to the details which has been collected and arranged on the subject, it is added—"The Committee looked forward to a "time, when they should be able "to place within the reach of the practical Agriculturist such "information as would enable him to grow Cotton in India "or of any part of the world."

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13th Ensign J. Kippen 2d Queen's Royals from Poonah.
Do. Lieut. John Percival H M. 17th Regt. from Do.
Do. 15th Lieut. A. Crawford M. Artillery from Kamptee

DEPARTURE.

Do. Lieut. Suart Engineers to Deckan.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14th Barque Salsette, T. O. Harrison, Master, from Karrack 1st December 1839.
"Do. Barque Strabane, John Bowen, Master, from London, left Gravesand 21st, Downs 27th July and Ushants 3d Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 14th Ship Virginia, Charles Whiffer, Master, to Singapoor.
Passengers.—96 Government Convicts.
Do. 15th Ship George Canning, T Winn, Master, to London.
Passengers.—C. Stewart Esq. P. Gray Esq. Mrs. Gray

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	31st Dec.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	in Dec.
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London	1st Jan.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool.	20th Dec.
Drongan	Thos. Jefferies & Co.	Aden	Im. desp.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	Liverpool.	20th Dec.
Herald	Ritchie Stewart & Co.		
Futtel Vuhab	Tyabjee & Co.	Aden	Im. desp.
Herculean	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool.	16th Dec.
Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.		
Salsette			
H. C. Steamers.	Semiramis, Atalanta, Zenobia.		
" " Brig	Taptee.		
" " Cutter	Emily.		
" " "	Margaret.		
" " "	Pattimar Bhima.		
" " R. S.	Hastings.		

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.
H. M. Ship Wellesley and Larne.
Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Ardaseer Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Futtay Karim, Hydrooss, Fazal Rahimon, Hannah, Agnes, Moulmein, Sir William Wallace, Hamido, an Futtay Rahimon.
FRENCH.—Brig Solide.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	20th Sept.
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	4th June
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	do.	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	2d August.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	11th July.
* Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do.	7th Oct.
Progre	Skinner & Co.	Bordeaux.	5th Aug.
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London.	8th Aug
* General Palmer	Gisborne Mendes & Co.	do.	13th July.
* City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	do.	2th Aug.
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	29th Oct.
* Fatima	Do. Do.	do.	15th Aug.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	25th ditto.
* Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	25th August
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	1st Sept.
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Oct.
Eliora	Skinner & Co.	do.	5th Oct
Lady East		Liverpool	1st Sept.
Magistrate	Owen & Co.	London	16th Sep.
Fairy Queen	Foster & Co.	do	29th Oct.
Reliance	Ditto	do.	15th Oct.
Lancester	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	25th Sept.
Lady Rowena		do.	
Queen		Llanelly	
Salacia		do.	
Abel Gower	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool	in Oct.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	Do.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Stuart & Co.		Do.

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Betsey, Stalkart, Fazel Kurrim, Hydroos and Reginia
" *Penang.*—Lady Wallace.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 17TH DECEMBER 1839.

	MORN.		EVE.	
Tuesday	7	37	8	12
Wednesday	8	47	9	8
Thursday	9	17	9	8
Friday	10	20	10	46

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—DEC. 4.

QUETTA.—The following extract containing the latest news from that place, is interesting:—

Quetta, 4th Nov.

"After resting quietly on our oars for the last six months, without a particle of excitement, to break through the monotonous life we have been leading, we have all at once been boiled up to the highest pitch by the arrival of the Bombay Army and the hundred and one orders, which have been issued, regarding the march of the Troops upon Khelat—but I must first tell you, that on the 24th ultimo, orders were issued (upon Capt. Bean's requisition) for the 31st and 42d Regiments with Captains Pontardent's and Cooper's Batteries to march the following morning, under General Nott for Khelat.—but in the course of the day, the General, from motives of delicacy towards General Willshire, (to whom the duty was assigned in General Orders), declined proceeding on the service, and on the morning of the 26th, marched, agreeable to G. O., with the 42d for Candahar, leaving the 31st at this place to be available for any duty which may be required of them—well, on the 31st ult. and 1st instant, General Willshire and part of his column arrived, and, after consulting with Captain Bean, it was agreed that the 17th and 31st Native Infantry with four of the Shah's 6 pounders should march on the morning of the 2d towards Khilat, but somehow or other the Troops could not get off before 2 P. M. yesterday and in addition to the above force two Howitzers from the Bombay Horse Artillery, the Queen's 2d & the Sappers & Pioneers were ordered; the whole, to the surprise of all, under the command of Brigadier Baumgardt, leaving the remainder. and by far the smallar portion of the Bombay Force, to move quietly down to Dadur *under the General*—however changes did not end here, for the General, undecided to the last determined upon the step, which all thought he should have adopted in the first instance, namely, to assume the command of the service column himself, he accordingly started this morning in Company with Brigadier Stevenson of the Artillery and Captain Haggart the Assistant Adjutant General,—to overtake it at the second stage. All the Cavalry and the remainder of the Bombay Horse Artillery marched this morning *en route* to Dadur where they are to remain till affairs at Khilat are settled. Captain Bean has proceeded with the Khilat Column, and expects to reach Moostung by the morning of the 6th instant; on reference to the maps you would suppose, that the distance to Moostung was not much more than two marches, but the usual and direct route, having been found impracticable for guns, a more circuitous one, which had beeen previously examined and reported as practicable by Lieutenant Hamersly, was accordingly chosen. Captain Outram talks of going down by a direct route from Khilat to Kurrachee, he is to travel as a native, but I understand that the road is not very dangerous, however, there is no use in telling this to Outram, as "no danger, no excitement" is his motto. The Bombay Troops are to return via Quetta as the General does not think the Gundava Pass sufficiently known to authorize his sending the Troops that way. The 31st Bengal Regiment is to stand fast at Khilat so long as their presence may be required in that quarter. I hear that the Shah's 1st Infantry Regiment and Cooper's guns are to remain here till next spring, Cooper has nearly finished two confortable rows of mud stables for his troops, and has also managed to house his men somehow, whether Mehrab Khan fights or runs away is now the question, betting is even on the subject.

The Political folk are very mysterious, and answer all attempts at *pumping* by a shake of the head. The terms proposed to the Khan are rather tight and, sooner than accept them, I should not be surprised to find him with his back up, that is, if his clans support him."

Rumour gives out, her thousand tongues must be almost tired by this time, that Sir Jasper Nicholls is coming up country to take command of an advancing Force, and that the Adjutant General's office does not go beyond Allahabad.

Express upon Express has, however, passed through here for two or three days past, and there will, we humbly opine, be lots of work for the Military and plenty for us to write about ere long.

The Governor General during his stay in this city, paid a visit to the different institutions, and among others to the Infirmary and Dispensary under the charge of Baboo Rajah Kristoo Dey, one of the Studants who so honorably acquitted themselves in the Medical College of Calcutta, and who has been of very great service to the native community of this place. His Lordship expressed great interest in his success, and to mark his approbation of his indefatigable efforts, presented him with a handsome silver watch.

AGRA UKHBAR.—DEC. 5.

A Steamer will leave Bombay on the 31st of this month: the safest date of despatch from Agra, of packets intended to go by her, will consequently be the 21st.

The stay of the Governor General at Agra, will, we hear, be for a period of three weeks, after which, according to some reports, he will return to Simla, but this we cannot credit.

Preparations for receiving His Lordship with the usual hospitality of our Station, are, we are glad to see on foot. One public party has already been determined on and there is a rumour of others. The nature of this party was, by the way, only decided after a warm debate, the question being whether it should be a Ball or that dullest of all dull things—a formal Up-country dinner party. The latter, was indeed supported on religious grounds!! but that fine and spiritual devotion which sees sin in a Ball and innocence in a dinner, being incomprehensible to the majority, the dinner was negatived.

General Ramsay has left Meerut on his way to Calcutta, but at the same time continues to exercise the Office of Commander of the Forces at the former place, being thus like the Irishman's bird, in two places at once. At least there has been no successor appointed, and General Lumley could never countenance such irregularity. Or possibly like the Commander in Chief shipit lies in abeyance.

Mr. Bird is expected on the 7th.

Mr. Alexander returned from Butesur on the 2d. Strange that several heavy showers fell here during the Fair, tho' none whatever around us, where they are so much required

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—DEC. 3.

We willingly insert the letter of a Native, in vindication of the native national character against the charges preferred against it, by the Bishop of London, and which charges the *Friend of India* endeavours to shew are well founded. We have already expressed our opinion relative to such wholesale and sweeping accusations, and we think that there is much justice in the remark of our correspondent, that it argues little of charity in the Bishop of London, that having never yet evinced any degree of concern for the condition of the natives of this country, he comes forward to notice and accuse them, as a country inhabited by a hundred thousand perjurers. Sir Charles Forbes, in answering the Bishop, overshot his mark, by drawing a picture of a people in a state of moral perfection, to which it is impossble a subjugated, and durogah and tax-collector oppressed people can even approach. But the *Friend of India* is in this matter, less fair than even the Bishop of London, for the latter, in his ignorance, believes that a people must be immoral because, as the phrase is, the said people are not to be believed upon their oaths, not knowing that, according to the Hindoo law, perjury in certain cases is an inferior offence to taking an oath, consequently the fault lay with those who imposed the oath; but the *Friend of India* must have known, that the expression "not to be believed upon their oaths," meant very differently in England and in India. Here that expression means, "If you will compel men to commit what they hold to be a great crime, you must not be surprised if they commit a less." The Government here have found this out. The Lord Bishop of London did not understand it; but the *Friend of India* ought to have so done.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.—The Projector of this new *weekly* being asked the other day what Star his paper was to represent, and being sorely put to it for an answer, S—r suggested Arcturus as being the one most favorable to "raising the wind." H—y, who was passing by at the time, observed, that for his part he thought the new paper would prove most like one of the signs of the Zodiac. "Which?" asked the Projector eagerly. "Aquarius, to be sure," said the wit, "as it rises in January and sets in February."

Letters from Mauritius up to 22d October, mention the arrival there of the *Winchester*, *Breamer*, *Shepherdess* and *Earl of Lonsdale* from this port. Rice by the last vessel is quoted at 2 dollars and 80 Cents. per bag under discount. Sales of Dooda Wheat are quoted at 4 dollars and 82 Cents., and Grain at 3 dollar and 80 Cents. per bag, less discount at 6 per Cent.—*December, 5.*

ENGLISHMAN.—DEC. 3.

SICKNESS AMONG THE SOLDIERS ON BOARD THE ASIA.

War Office, Aug. 21, 1839.

Sir,—It having been reported to me that 81 cases of scurvy and 22 deaths occurred among the 246 men embarked on board the *Asia*, while it does not appear that a single case of scurvy, and only 8 deaths, occurred among the 242 men embarked on board the *Java*, on passages of equal length from India to England; my attention has necessarily been directed to the causes which led to a result so fatal on board the first mentioned ship.

It appears that there was for a portion of the passage a deficiency of provisions, which has been accounted for as having arisen from a part of the supply originally put on board having been damaged, and from the unexpected length of the passage. It is also stated that there was a considerable deficiency even for an ordinary passage of lime juice, the free use of which has nearly eradicated scurvy from Her Majesty's Navy.

I have desired the Director General of the Army Medical Department, to frame some practical orders for the uniform issue to the troops of that valuable antiscorbutic in all long voyages, and to communicate them to you, in order that you may take the proper means of ensuring an adequate supply, and of enforcing a due attention to those orders.

I have to request that until you shall be furnished with these orders, you will take such measures as may appear to you expedient upon all occasions of the embarkation of troops from India, for securing a plentiful supply of this very valuable medicine.

The point, however, to which I wish particularly to direct your attention at present, is, that to the report of the military committee, appointed at Madras to inspect the accommodotion of the *Asia*, is appended the following note:

"The committee deem the appropriation of the Orlop-deck which has no ventilation (except by hatchways, the stern ports being blocked up by cargo) for a number of invalids, as very objectionable for infirm, sickly, and worn-out soldiers and as being contrary to custom hitherto established."

I cannot but principally attribute to this cause, aggravated no doubt by the length of the voyage and the privations endured by the men, the larger proportion of sickness and mortality which occurred on board the *Asia*.

It may be further assumed that at, or about the period when these men were embarked, many other vessels capable of affording better accommodation would have been leaving Madras for England, or would touch at Madras on their way out to this country.

I have therefore the honor to request, that you will report to me under what circumstances, you were induced to permit the invalids to be embarked on board the *Asia*, when the accommodation which that vessel could furnish has been pronounced by the Military Committee of Inspection to be so objectionable.

I have further to request that in future you will not permit, except under very special circumstances, Her Majesty's troops to be embarked in vessels in which the accommodation is provided on an orlop-deck, and that whenever from circumstances you may feel yourself compelled to give your sanction to such embarkation, you will take the utmost possible precaution to secure an effectual ventilation of the orlop-deck, and that you will furnish me with a detailed report of the causes which created the necessity for resorting to that species of accommodation, and of the measures you have adopted and ordered to be enforced, for securing as far as possible the health of the troops while on board.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HOWICK.

*To the General Officer Commanding Madras.**

* This must be an error of the copyist—neither the *Asia* nor the *Java* stopped at Madras, but went hence direct.—ED.

We have quoted from the *Ceylon Herald* a letter and an article referring to the reception which the Bishop of Madras has experienced at the hands of the Govenor. We fear Mr. Stewart Mackenzie is an 'ower thrifty chiel:'—He is said to dine at two, and take his tea at six, filling up the intervals with prayers and lectures, and, when he *has* any guests, adding to the ceremonies a little *fasting*. But it might have been supposed that, on the arrival of a Bishop, Mr. Mackenzie could have found in his heart to open his doors and indulge his chimney in the rare luxury of smoking, for even allowing him to be as disinclined to the exercise of general hospitality as other men in power have been known to be, the piety of the visitor was, we should have thought, almost sufficient to have induced him to make a liberal exception in his favor.—*December, 4.*

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1840.

First Day's Drawing; December 2, 1839.

				5th Column.				10th Column.	
1420	2228	2078	3713	1944	4474	3059	2565	4641	4353
3077	3451	2971	194	2318	2445	2805	4140	3871	3786
4522	1759	2281	3049	1497	2121	729	2269	3574	2900
4444	3408	2893	2289	2050	2831	2933	1046	2417	2966
332	2937	2252	343	2889	1583	727	720	2311	3947
2797	4137	2188	3449	4279	3599	4286	3595	2079	2986
3153	1671	4174	131	2978	2511	4228	3045	4142	635
1133	950	3491	1393	2994	2973	2462	832	2573	3463
2926	4482	709	821	2257	4570	294	3424	4283	15 4
2272	1399	1034	4415	2555	4455	4127	26	2595	315
3879	3971	3195	264	223	2304	1809	1827	4225	1327
1315	788	3299	916	27	3867	1635	3268	4307	3279
2516	2326	4592	633	2533	2954	1808	4716	3641	2024
3584	3710	2120	4511	1723	4445	1017	4515	2161	288
1725	2279	913	2357	2339	1490	1436	34	4123	4386
2705	907	3224	3544	3538	4192	3347	2145	3244	3066
4563	1669	4493	2549	4006	1053	2238	4692	3443	3878
963	1699	3481	3328	2401	3134	626	2675	2235	4496
246	3880	261	3017	244	750	1031	4535	2681	2542
3956	1130	4247	3171	2621	3102	1009	1680	2099	3241
2208	3052	2448	2412	2461	3058	2561	3901	429	160
3885	2596	2243	1915	886	4346	228	767	3352	3821
1451	2615	1091	468	4280	1147	4020	1704	977	2759
3039	4338	1667	701	1335	3854	4385	2327	2733	1551
717	3496	2803	2631	1261	559	2091	3158	3091	1768
3898	1639	2290	3236	2657	195	1238	48	3069	3486
1270	4101	1108	800	1189	3264	2164	377	3432	3555
2201	949	674	2818	1366	796	3284	4205	2154	2617
3413	2011	3676	2625	2490	3237	3845	2425	2388	234
595	327	2085	1299	854	4725	2302	876	3401	2100
4454	1401	1206	1977	3421	352	3912	1657	4673	2641
2474	4355	1162	3115	3306	3830	3327	3504	3702	2827
714	3657	621	4705	2972	1999	1539	278	4345	1229
60	3955	2315	1920	1895	1867	3199	3290	3690	1659
2055	1887	3940	1156	1242	585	4033	3056	4373	539
3212	987	2189	549	3168	753	2836	40	880	2507
912	3846	230	3691	4012	336	4113	3757	1751	3582
2894	4097	4419	3943	92	1256	839	1607	3918	3326
4523	1590	3960	3537	1840	4277	2856	2853	2927	22
218	4109	1677	1868	3999	1836	1801	730	3612	61
806	4728	3351	358	191	3134	637	1066	2923	3339
3844	110	3926	3888	2680	2790	4428	4266	79	460
1516	3470	2396	4056	482	2382	3369	2632	4354	120
5	4672	271	534	1692	933	2679	754	3762	4633
4573	3938	4	3777	2884	4214	3752	320	4287	2481
2959	2036	4648	1178	3291	2035	1171	2861	1127	4337
3384	2346	2455	619	1843	4043	4606	4659	3220	2052
2 87	3741	3519	2921	830	1368	2443	280	2703	4161
2323	3968	4695	607	3055	1850	3111	3998	520	4507
2590	2452	3917	4078	2581	1110	2360	1408	3356	3336
3296	942	4164	2517	2659	1549	86	3722	1317	4634
3280	1933	2944	1845	1201	3946	3789	1797	3650	3114
2014	4193	2594	2768	2029	3743	506	2022	3202	3258
4061	3155	2674	1865	399	409	2001	2723	438	522
362	1864	655	3559	3301	903	1690	183	145	1136
1821	2114	30	2493	1501	2582	2881	4582	1936	4492
1557	215	2747	2957	4437	2554	2916	533	718	663
4475	2446	3375	1719	3081	3300	397	1354	3841	4671
4698	2563	541	63	2413	1222	2398	601	1795	4274
3974	4520	4243	1436	1092	1910	2866	3738	3677	3876

J. F. HYDE,
Secy. to the Lottery Committee.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 2, 1339.

The Second Day's Drawing will take place on Thursday, the 19th day of December, 1839, precisely at ½ past 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—DEC. 6.

THE ORDER OF MERIT.—From the readiness which Lord Elphinstone has ever evinced in the advancement of the interests of the Army, we are led to hope that some of the gallant fellows whose conduct came conspicously under notice in the affair at Zorapore on the 18th October last, have been recommended to the Governor General for the "Order of Merit" established in May 1837. We are induced to mention the subject, as we observe by the subjoined order from the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, that the services of some of the Native Troops at Ghuznee have been thus rewarded:—

Camp Bussee. 5th November 1837.—With reference to General Orders N. 83 and 94, of the 17th April and 1st May 1837, the Right Honorable the Governor General has much pleasure in admitting from the 23rd July 1839, to the 3rd Class of the "Order of Merit" the undermentioned Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Bengal and Bombay Corps of Sappers and Miners recommended by His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Army of the Indus to that distinction, for the gallant Conduct on the occasion of the assault of the Strong Fortress of Ghuznee in Affghanistan.

Bengal Establishment

No.	Rank.	Names.
2	Jubedar	Davey Sing.
3	Sepoys	Bisram Sing.
11	"	Kulloo Beg.
15	"	Shaick Ruggub.
35	"	Kadabuccus.
36	"	Dyal Sing, (1st.)
37	"	Goordial.

3rd Company.

7	Sepoy	Bhuk.
14	"	Buldon.
17	"	Gunais, (1st.)
15	"	Sinsohoy.
19	"	Sewrution.
26	"	Gunais, (2.)

Bombay Establishment.
1st Company.

	Jemadar	Bhowanny Sing.
1	Naique	Gunga Sing.
1	Private	Sewrul Sing.
"	"	Shaick Ahmeet.
"	"	Seetal Sing, (2.)
4	"	Ram Pursaud.

J. STUART.—*Lieut. Col.*
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Milty. Dept. with the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. Genl.

BANGALORE AND TRICHINOPOLY BATTA QUESTION.—The Post Office Schedule just published, for which the public are much indebted to Murry Doss Pillay, Deputy Post Master General, again forcibly brings to view the glaring anomaly in the regulations of this Presidency touching the right of Batta of Officers stationed at Trinchinopoly and Bangalore. Were the Court of Directors to state that they would grant or withhold Batta just according to their own supreme will and pleasure, it might be all very well to exclude those two unfortunate Stations from a participation in the advantages whereof all others situate at a distance of two hundred miles from either Presidency, are enjoying: but so long as the Regulation in force shall prescribe such distance to be the half Batta limits, we really cannot understand on what grounds full Batta is withheld from the Trinchinopolytes and Bangaloreans, the distances of their Stations appearing to be as per Post Office Schedule just published by Authority, 205 and 209 miles from Madras respectively, and according to which distances the Government exact proportionate postage on all Dawk and Banghy packets from the Public, altho' they withhold Full Batta from their Military Servants at those Stations, under the plea that Bangalore and Trinchinopoly are less distant from the Presidency than two hundred miles. That this most extraordinary and anomalous regulations originated in some misapprehension we cannot doubt; but we do believe that if the question were fairly submitted to the Court of Directors, a decision authorizing the grant of Batta to Officers there stationed, or relieving the Public from the present double charge on their letters, would be the immediate result, since the present regulation, not, unlike the Pecisions of our friend Sam Slick's Justice of the Peace, is calculated to "grind grist both ways," and thus wears an appearance of meannes and, extortion that the warmest well-wishers of Government cannot attempt to defend, since nothing that might be urged in its paliation could by any possibility justify such palpably double injustice on the Officers concerned. General Vigoureux C. B. lately Commanding the Mysore Division made a strong appeal against that decision of the Supreme Government which excluded Bangalore and Trichinopoly from the list of Full Batta Stations, but as such appeal went home accompanied by the specious representations of the then Military Secretary in Bengal, Sir William Casement, who has shewn himself so hostile to the interests of the Madras Army on a variety of occasions, it is not at all astonishing that the appeal failed, the Court concurring in the decision previously passed by the Government of India.

How strange is it that so large a body of Officers should have thus quietly submitted to such flagrant injustice without an attempt to make known their grievances, thro' the local Government to the Home Authorities! Yet, if Officers are so apathetically indifferent to their own interests, it surely is not astonishing that grievances continue unredressed; that measures however injurious to the service should from want of being properly brought to notice, remain long unremedied. How many instances have we had of this! affording ample proof that the Court of Directors are by no means disinclined to attend to representations founded on reason and justice when such appeals are made—to wit the Mess Allowance of Judge Advocates and Regimental Staff, all of which were in the first instance negatived by General Casement in his capacity of Military Secretary to the Supreme Government, and subsequently allowed on the very first representation to the Home Authorities; and that the like concession will be made in the matter of the Trichinopoly and Bangalore Batta, we have little doubt if the facts are but plainly and respectfully submitted by Memorial from the Parties aggrieved, to the Court of Directors.

MADRAS HERALD.—DEC. 7.

Yesterday morning's tappal brought us two letters from Bombay, relative to the embarrassments which the commercial community at that Presidency are suffering under from the state of our relations with China. As the letters are substantially the same, we give insertion in our correspondence column to the shorter of them, regretting that we cannot find room for the other, which is really a very ably written document. The letter we *have* inserted bears the highly respectable signature of J. Skinner, Esq., and being signed by him, as Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, may be regarded as an emanation from that important body. We entirely agree with the Chamber that whatever is to be done should be done quickly, and ardently hope that prompt measures will be adopted by the powers that be to restore tranquility, and to procure an honorable renewal of intercourse with the Celestial Empire. Delays in this, as in most other cases, are fraught with danger. In the Chamber's letter it is stated that "a crisis has arrived that renders it absolutely necessary for Britain to show her power and make it felt." We hope, however, that in connexion with any demonstration of our country's *might*, China may be made to "feel her *justice* too." Let us remove the cause of offence from a people whose laws we have trampled on, by exterminating at once and for ever the disgraceful opium smuggling, and then, *if need be*, ——but we dare not conclude the sentence. The picture is too dreadful, even for contemplation.

We have further intelligence of the movements of the Army of the Indus. Sir John Keane's column reached Jelalabad on the 26th Oct. and the second column on the following day, which place they left a few days subsequently. They lost no less than 1500 of their Camels on their way thither. Sir John expected annoyance, in his passage through the Khyber pass, from the lawless hordes that infest it's neighbourhood, but happily did not suffer the slightest interruption or injury from them, though a few days before he entered the pass, a large body of Khyberrees attacked a fort at Ali Musjeed, a place in its vicinity, and killed 300 Seiks of the irregular troops. Sir John was so severely indisposed from gout and rheumatism as to be obliged to travel in a palanquin. Sir Willoughby Cotton, it is now said, returns to Cabul; but 'till we have something in the shape of evidence to support the statement, we shall take the liberty of regarding it as an idle rumour. The latest information from the Bombay column, under Major General Willshire, is dated the 14th October. It was then twelve marches from Quettah, at which place the troops were expected to arrive by the 29th of the same month. It was calculated that they would reach Bombay by the 26th of January; i. e. if the refractory Khan of Khelat would let them. It was supposed that that important personage might possibly carve out a little work for General Willshire and his brave men. The Khan had been already deposed, and ordered to proceed to Quettah, but it remained to be seen whether he would quietly do so. In the event of his non-compliance, the services of the troops would have to be brought into requisition. The Prize Agent, Capt. Swanson, had collected nearly 3 lacs, which would give a Subaltern about 350 Rupees, and other ranks in proportion. It was hoped that another lac would be recovered.

Ceyl

...LD.—Nov. 26.

...highly important and interesting information on ...bject of the United States Navy is to be gleaned ... recent number of the *Naval and Military Ga...* The writer ably exposes the miserable results of ...pinching, clipping cheese paring, that paltry penuri...ss, misnamed economy, which finds so much favour ...the eyes of a certain set of twaddlers both at home ...abroad! Jonathan, it seems, has no great reason ...plume himself upon his system.—One of their own ...riters (*an officer of the United Service Navy*) states ...t out of 50 vessels of war, the whole of their Navy ...—"One-third are worthless, and another third not ...for sea—"Yet these are the people whose entire po...cy is recommended to us as a pattern—whose navy ...*Pot-house orators* at home, consider invincible, and ...neath whose starred and striped banner, forsooth the ...or Flag of England" is doomed at a future perio l ...quail! We read an account lately of H. M. Ship ...*rite* having entered harbour with a clean-swept ...ld and being entirely ready for sea—guns, provi...ions, stores, ammunition, crew and all—in less than ...week! Could the Yankees beat this? Could they ...me to it? We calculate not! We guess they would ...ind it a pretty considerable tough job to do the thing ...o "slick" as old John Bull after all! Aye, notwith...anding all the extra dollars of pay to his seamen!

We are glad to find that the true state of the case ...becoming better known as to the treatment sailors ...perience aboard the American men-of-War—For ...uelty and barbarity it exceeds the veriest "hell afloat" that ever disgraced the British Naval Service! During a cruise of three years, from a calculation made by one of the crew, no less than 25,000 lashes were "served out" on board one American Ship of War!—and this is mentioned as by no means a rare occurrence.—These facts, let it be remembered, are collected from *American* writers.—*Ibid.*

The French Brig *La Solide*, Captain Pallier, from Bourbon, passed by this port for Cochin and Mangalore on the 25th instant.

The Ship *Bombay*, Captain Furley, from Bombay, arrived on Wednesday---Her Passengers are:

Mrs. Erskine and two children, Mr. and Mrs. White and child, Captain and Mrs. Durack, Lieut. and Mrs. Wardle, 4th Light Dragoons, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Pinley, Captain Price, Lieut. Lavie, 13th Regt., Lieut. Wood, Lieut. Arrow, 9th Regt., 7 children and 6 servants.

The Barque *Conservative*, Captain Simmons, from the Island of Johanna the 9th September last, passed by Galle on the 22d instant, cruising for Whales.---*Nov. 23.*

It is with the depest regret we have to announce the demise of Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, Bart., which melancholy occurence took place at Colombo on Wednesday morning last. His remains were interred at the Galle Face Burial Ground at ½ past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Sir Charles was in his 68th year and was very much and deservedly respected by the community of Colombo since he came amongst them, almost all of whom, both Civil and Military, paid the last tribute of respect to his memory by accompaying his remains to their last resting place.—*Ibid.*

The example set by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in petitioning that Government for the augmentation and improvement of the roads throughout the Presidency ought, we conceive, at once to operate as a most powerful stimulus, upon our own Chamber here.—Superfluous indeed, would it be in these enlightened days, to expatiate on the innumerable advantages resulting from an unrestricted communication between the different inland stations of a colony situated as ours is, in its infancy—or rather protracted infancy by the bye—and no less superfluous would it be to enlarge upon the advantages likely to accrue from the *practical* knowledge which men of enterprise, capital, and industry would obtain with regard to the extent of the Island and its unbounded and hitherto *undeveloped* resources in parts where, at present, little or no access of communication is to be had.—Any thing which can conduce to the furtherance of this most essential and most praiseworthy object ought, as a matter of course, to attract the earnest attention and call into exertion the undivided energies of those public bodies whose first study it should be to increase and improve the great natural advantages of this their adopted country.

Most of our readers are in all probability already aware that it has been resolved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to present a Petition to their Govt. for the purpose of awakening public attention to this important but hitherto neglected duty;—and in Ceylon it no less behoves the Govt. to adopt the best measures in order to complete, as far as in them lies, those chains of communication already commenced, and to open in all directions new roads by which at a glance, and almost without a figure *he who runs may read*, in the most legible characters, the golden results which are sure to wait upon the judicious employment of capital throughout the interior. In this Island, too, there may be, for aught we know,

"Lakes where the Pearl lies hid
And caves where the Diamond is sleeping,"

and to discover these long concealed natural treasures, would be perhaps the certain result of a little exertion at the commencement.—Another, a more important and a far more glorious consequence of such improvements is the means of travelling would be the rapid advances which the inhabitants would make in civilization. We would see the comforts, nay the luxuries of Europe brought to their very doors—they would not fail to contrast the ingenious inventions of art and industry with their own clumsy contrivances in mechanics or agriculture, and they would find the benefit of adopting such inventions by the comparative decrease of bodily labour and the proportionate augmentation of the profits of their own productions. The capitalists of the Colony would, as a natural consequence, meet them half way, and an unlimited intercourse, occasioned by supply and demand, would place before the eyes of the natives in the most favorable point of view, the immense advantages of industry when accompanied by education and refinement. In a word, the opening of new roads and the improvement of those already made would do more "facere et servare beatos" the dwellers in the interior than folios of legal enactments. They could not help seeing the advantages they derive from their connection with a country like England the first in *arts*, as well as "*arms*"---and *facts*, the strongest of all arguments, would at once silence the base insinuations of intriguing ambition, or the wild ravings of head strong rebellion.

We confess a peculiar pleasure in adverting to a case like this, where no bias of party, no factious clear politics can, even by malice itself, be attributed to us.---The good of all---Colonists and natives ... is primarily aimed at in this article, and we ... the prompt attention of our commercial friends ... this object, recommending it through them to the most earnest consideration of Government. *Ibid*

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1839.

The Ships *Lord Castlereagh* and *Drongan* start ... for Aden with Troops and Stores.—The ... Vessels have arrived since our last issue:—

The *Barbane*, J. Brown Master, from London, ... ly—Left the Land's end on the 3d Au...

The *Salsette*, P. Harrison, Master from Karrack ... 1st December.—

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh.---Capt. J. D. Browne, 19th Regt. N. I., Assist. Surg. Clark, 3 Subedars, 4 Jamidars, 12 Havildars, ... Drummers and Fifers, 382 Privates, 14 Recruits, 1 Commissariat Clerk, 1 Bandmaster, 1 Hospital Assistant, 10th Regt., 1 Sergeant, 2 Native Commissioned Officers.

Passengers per Salsette.—Lieut. Col. Shirreff Mrs. Harrison and Servant, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Shee, Major H. C. Rawlinson, Major J. P. Lynch, Doctor Charles Bell, 1 Apothecary, 8 Serjeants, 7 Women, 12 Children, 12 Natives, 14 Horsekeepers.

Passengers per Strabane—Lieutenant and Adjutant White H. M. 40th Foot, Ensigns Ogilvie, Loinsworth, Crowden, and Beshton, H. M. 6th Foot, Surgeon C. R. O. Bloxham, H. C. Service, Messrs Poley, Pogson, and Shakespear, H. C. S Cadets.---Troops, 70 H. M. 6th Foot, 31, H. M. 13, 27, H. M. 40th.

Deaths during the passage, one Infant, and one Soldier.

We learn with the sincerest pleasure that Sir James Carnac has appointed Bomanjee Hormarjee Esqr. to the situation of Stipendiary Commissioner of the Court of Requests. This Gentleman is the eldest Son of late Hormarjee Bomanjee and Senior Partner in the Firm of Messr. B. and A. Hormarjee of this place, and is in every way worthy of the high honor and distinction conferred upon him by Sir James Carnac, who is determined that His Government shall be distinguished by the advancement, to offices of trust, of respectable Native Gentlemen.

A battle with and without a Commander in Chief appears to be quite a different affair, at least if we may judge by Lord Auckland's General Orders On the taking of Ghiznee by an Army of 20,000 men under Sir John Keane, the Governor General was profuse in acknowledgments and almost poetical in describing the glory of the British Arms. A royal Salute of 21 Guns was ordered to be fired at every station, and there were all sorts of flourishes and trumpetings—Now mark the difference as regards Khilat—which was stormed by less than one thousand fighting men, in face of a superior enemy, and carried in the most gallant style—but under the command of Major General Willshire, C. B., instead of Lieut. General Sir John Keane, G. C. B., G. C. H. and Commander in Chief of the Army of the Indus. The following is all Lord Auckland has had to say in commemoration of the daring and most gallant storming of Khilat:—

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Deothanee, 4th December, 1839.

The many outrages and murders committed, in attacks on the followers of the Army of the Indus, by the pluadering tribes in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass, at the instigation of their Chief, Meer Mehrab Khan of Khilat, at a time when he was professing friendship for the British Government and negotiating a Treaty with its Representatives; having compelled the Government to direct a detachment of the Army to proceed to Khilat, for the exaction of retribution from that Chieftain, and for the execution of such arrangements as would establish future security in that quarter; a force, under the orders of Major General Willshire, C. B., was employed on this service: and the Right Honorable the Governor General of India, having this day received that Officer's report of the successful accomplishment of the object intrusted to him, has been pleased to direct that the following copy of his despatch, dated 14th ultimo, be published for general information.

The Right Honourable the Governor General is happy to avail himself of this opportunity, to record his high admiration of the signal gallantry and spirit of the Troops engaged on this occasion; and offers, on the part of the Government, his best thanks to Major General Willshire, and to the Officers and men who served under him.

T. H. MADDOCK.

Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.

What has become of the Garrison Band? is now a question we are constantly asked. We have made inquiry, and find that the Band hitherto known as the Garrison Band, is such no longer, having become the Private Band of the Honble the Governor, which accounts for our so seldom seeing and hearing it on the Esplanade. We presume a strictly Garrison Band will be immediately formed.

The Mahabuleshwar Hills continue as attractive as ever. A correspondant under date the 13th Instant writes to us in the following glowing terms: "I got up here on Tuesday, through a country that may boast a comparison with some of the finest scenery in Switzerland, and I have since been unceasingly occupied in visiting all the different points of view from which this splendid country is to be seen to most advantage. It is incredible that in eleven years so much should have been done to open up and render easily accessible every part of these Hills, with excellent roads as good as those of Bombay, and that such a number of beautiful Villas should have sprung up to adorn them. The Climate is delightfully invigorating—We had hoar frost upon the ground this morning and at any time of the day you may go about without inconvenience from the Sun. We are all upon the alert, in anticipation of some capital Sport tomorrow with four Bysons that have been marked down near the foot of the first Ghaut on the Bombay Road. It is expected there will be a capital turn out. One was killed not long ago measuring 19 hands." We hope, for the satisfaction of our Sporting friends, that our correspondent will favour us with the result of the Hunt.

The Army of the Indus is again on the move, if nothing has intervened to prevent the intended movement for *Ferozepore*,—the first column under Sir John Keane on the 24th, and the second on the 25th of last month. Sir John Keane it would appear is still very unwell. For fuller particulars we refer to the annexed extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 4th Instant:—

"Private letters from *Peshawur* mention that the two columns of the Army of the Indus were still encamped there on the 22nd ultimo!—The troops which had gone back with supplies for *Ally Musjeed* had succeeded in throwing these supplies into the Fort, notwithstanding that they had been attacked by the *Khyburees* in the Pass. Captain Prole of the 37th N. I., Lieutenant Macmullen, of the European Regiment, and six Sepoys had been wounded on the occasion. It was understood in Camp that the *Khyburees* had again (on the 21st ultimo) occupied the portion of the Pass on *this* side ... giments, N. I., was expected to arrive at *Ally Musjeed* on the evening of the 20th ultimo. He had been delayed by the breaking down of one his guns in the Pass."

"Sir John Keane had, we are sorry to find, been again unwell. He had moved his Camp a few miles to the Eastward of *Peshawur*, and already derived some relief by this change of ground, and air."

"Since writing the foregoing, we have seen another letter from *Peshawur*, which states that the first column, under Sir John, expected to break ground, for *Ferozepore*, on the morning of the 24th, and the second column on the 25th ultimo."

"Sir Willoughby Cotton intended remaining at *Peshawur*, pending a reference he had made to the Governor General. It would appear that Sir Willoughby had received a very flattering letter from Lord Auckland, pressing him to remain in command of the Troops in *Affghanistan*; but, we believe, the worthy General wishes to come back to *Hindoostan*, and command the *Meerut* Division."

"After the above was put in type we saw a letter, of the 23rd ultimo, stating that Colonel Wheeler had arrived at *Ally Musjeed*, and that nearly all the *Khyburee* Chiefs seemed well disposed to accept the terms *Shah Shoojah* had offered them. They had, as a preparatory measure, withdrawn the greater part of their Force from the vicinity of *Ally Musjeed*."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

(Continued from our last.)

He establishes this position by comparing our present Coinage with those of different periods of our history, commencing with the reign of the Conqueror and bringing us down to the present day, wherein it appears that whatever progress we have made in other things, in this particular branch of art we fall short even of our ancestors, the reverses of all our coins, gold, silver and copper (the St. George and Britannia always excepted) presenting not a single specimen that "can pretend to "the character of a work of art—no design in "fact which is fit to adorn any thing but a button—for the space of the last century and a "half, or since the introduction of milled money in "the reign of Charles the Second."

We agree with our Author that nothing can be a poorer subject for the reverse of our coins than a coat of arms, nor any practice more barbarous than that of stamping the value of money upon it, as has been recently introduced in imitation probably of the French, as if the world at large required to be informed that a shilling was a shilling or a groat four pence "We look in vain, he remarks, "throughout the whole range of ancient coinage "for any similar instance of bad taste. On the "very minute coins of Athens—coins so minute "that it is frequently impossible to distinguish their "denomination by their bulk, a far more elegant "contrivance is discernible; on one, three or four "crescents indicate corresponding degrees of value, "and some other ancient towns adopted the same "expedient. Or, if we meet with any thing be"yond the usual legend, which commonly in a "single word conveys the name of a people, a city "or a deified personage and further assigns to him "or them the coin itself, such additional legend is "invariably worthy of an elegant people. We are "told that they were, "*The free*" or that they "were "*governed by their own laws*" or that their "city was "*the holy* and *inviolate*", by such latter word they ascribed to their walls the sacred "right of asylum. One of the Kings of Cappedocia "is commemorated for his attachment to the Roman people; another for his devotion to his Father, and a third for his affection for his Mother. Occasionally we have a magistrate's name "and sometimes a date."

In our own earlier coinage we find a great variety of ornamental devices, some of them highly picturesque, while on almost all, our author, remarks, minor accessories are to be met with, affording evidence of taste as well as of invention. We wish we could transfer to our pages the analysis that has been given of our old coinage, in so far as it appears interesting to us, but our space does not admit of it, and we must therefore restrict ourselves to an example or two from each of the periods referred to. The *Noble* of Edward 3d (1350) bears on the *Obverse*, "The King armed and "crowned standing in a ship, which has a streamer "at the mast head, with St. George's cross A "naked sword in his right hand, in his left a shield "bearing the arms of France quartered with those "of England. *Reverse.—Jesus autem transiens per "medium illorum ibat.* In a double tressure of "Eight arches with trefoils in the outward angles, "a cross fleury voided—over each limb of the "cross a fleur de lis. In the quarters the Lion of "England under a crown. In the centre, a rose "of four leaves, pointed with as many trefoils "saltirewise, including the letter E." The Sovereign or *Double Rial* of Henry 7th (1500) presents on the *Obverse*. "The King sitting on his throne in royal "robes crowned, in his right hand a sceptre fleury, "in his left the Orb, the back ground diapered with "fleur de-lis. *Reverse.* In a double tressure of ten "arches with trefoils in the outer angles, the English "Lion and fleur de lis alternately within a double "rose; in the centre a plain escutcheon of France "and England quarterly." The *Groat* of the same Monarch bears. "*Obv* The King's head crowned, "full face, in a double tressure of Eight arches, "sometimes the head is seen in profile. *Rev.* "Twelve pellets divided by a cross fourchy---different specimens also present a variety of accessories (mint marks) as a Greyhound's head, a rose, "an escalop shell, a cross crosslet, and a cinquefoil." The *Double Sovereign* of Henry 8th improves, both in obverse and reverse, on the same coin of his predeeessor, but his *Sovereign* differs materially, the reverse being occupied by a large shield with a Lion and Dragon for supporters. On the *Sovereign* of Edward 6th we find his Portrait to the waist in profile crowned and in armour, holding the sword and orb. On his *Six angel piece*, is an Angel slaying a fiend, and on the reverse a ship with three masts completely rigged with her colours flying, and ports open on her right side, to which is fixed the royal shield. On his *Crown piece* the young King clad in armour is seen mounted on a spirited steed superbly caparisoned. The Coins of Philip and Mary present the novelty, of the Spaniard and his bigotted Queen face to face with this singularly appropriate legend, A Domino factum est istud et est mirabile in oculis n... "coins of Elizabeth are only remarkable ... "accessories and mint marks. On the ... "and on this as well as on some of her smaller "coins we find her cypher." The money of James 1st necessarily experienced alteration. The thistle now appears for the first time, and various novelties are introduced on the reverses of the *Spur Rial fifteen shillings* and *Angel* with several new legends, such as Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separet.—Exurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici, Faciam eos in gentem unam" &c. The inscriptions on the money of Charles 1st are singular "Christo Auspice Regno, Salus respublicæ suprema lex.—Fermat justicia thronum,—Cullores sui Deus prolegit, Amor populi præsidium regis, and like his own favourite Motto "Dum spiro spero" seem to glance, as it were, at his after unhappy fate. The devices on his coins, tho' more original than beautiful, are some of them, our Author thinks, not unworthy of imitation, such as, on one of his *shillings* three crowns tied together with one knot; on another a sword and olive branch cross each other in saltire; on one of his *twopenny* pieces we have a large full blown rose irradiated and round it the word. "*Florebit in œvum*;" two *Cs.* linked together form the not inelegant reverse of another specimen, and another has a plume of feathers. From Cromwell's coins many beautiful devices and inscriptions might be taken. One of his *farthings* has three Pillars tied together, respectively surmounted by a cross, a harp and a thistle, with the inscription "*Thus united invincible*", another has a ship under sail and the words "*And God direct our course*" The *shilling* bears the conjoined shield of England and Ireland, supported by an Angel, and the motto "*Guarded with Angels*" and among other inscriptions we have "*Pax quæritur bello.*" "*Truth and Peace*"; "*The relief of the poor*"; and *God with us.*"

From this time our author dates the manifest decline of taste and invention in our coinage "Charles "the Second's money presents us with nothing "to praise unless it be the attempt to make the "Arms less inelegant by dividing them into "four distinct escutcheons" and now that, since that period, nearly two hundred years have elapsed, what have we to shew, in proof of the progress made in this branch of art, but the arms of Great Britain and Ireland, on the sovereign, half sovereign, crown, and half crown and on the shilling and sixpence with occasionally only a slight variation on these latter, on the Groat piece Britannia sitting with the words four pence, on the penny, half penny and farthing the like figure of Britannia, and on all exactly the same *Obverse*, without regard to the size of the coin, vizt. the bust and profile of the reigning sovereign.

"Is this as it should be? says our author. Do "these coins bear the impress of an age of so much "boasted refinement as the present? For what "purpose have an immense number of splendid "ancient coins been collected and deposited in "the national Museum, if not to improve the "national taste; to serve as models for our artists "and standards of excellence to which the public "may refer? such seems to be one of the great "objects of a *national* collection. Yet how has it "been fulfilled? would it not appear from the pre"ceding review of the coinage of our ancestors that "in the imaginative,—the artistical department of "coinage, we have been retrograding rather than "making progress."

We would gladly believe, with our author, that this poverty and sameness in our present coinage are not to be ascribed to any want of talent in the Gentlemen employed in the Mint, one and all of whom are described as capable of better things, but to want of taste, in those having the controul of the coinage, who from motives of economy, or more probably because they know the general indifference of the people about such matters, think they do quite enough in sending out a good marketable commodity, in quality and appearance not worse than its predecessor. This poverty is the more to be regretted, inasmuch as, in the mechanical part, we have attained the very highest excellency, (witness the Cheselden medal by Mr. Wyon in the No of the Journal before us) and of Pestrucci's St. George it is impossible to speak in too high terms, indeed it may be said to be the only thing, worthy of the name of a work of art as a coin, that has issued from the English Mint within the last 150 years, for the Britannia is a poor affair and has not been nearly so well treated as the subject deserves to be.

The history of the St. George is rather curious. "Pistrucci was requested, we have no memoran"dum of the exact date, to execute a *Cameo* for "the late Lord Spencer and his lady. A stone of "great beauty, which had been destined for Mar"chant the Engraver, but which the death of that "artist had prevented him from engraving, was "placed in his hands and the subject selected by "Lady Spencer was St. George of England destroying the Dragon. He was farther requested to "represent the Saint *as a Young Greek Hero*. her "ladyship, with singular good taste, thus giving "full scope to the talents of the artist, instead of "crippling his energies, as many would have done, "by suggesting some particular costume, which it "would have been as difficult as tasteless to have "observed. Pistrucci produced a design for the "group, modelled in wax, so remarkable for its "spirit and beauty, that it attracted the notice of "the late Sir Joseph Banks, through whom it became known to Lord Maryborough (Master of "the Mint); and a request was soon preferred to "the noble pair, for whom the gem was to have "been executed, that they would forego the prize "and suffer it to become the property of the nation "by allowing it to appear on the coinage that "was about to issue." The Britannia dates from the time of Charles 2d and is said to be an incorrect imitation of a coin of Antoninus Pius or Adrian inscribed, on the reverse, Britannia. These two coins, particularly the St. George, prove to us that even with our present mint arrangements of *milling* and *piling* and *stacking* there is nothing to prevent the introduction of every variety of design on the coinage of the present day, not perhaps in such bold relief as of old, but sufficient to yield a good and pleasing effect, and surely with the innumerable beautiful designs that the ancient coins in our possession afford, many of which with very slight variations might be adopted with perfect propriety, and with our own ancient coinage and its many beautiful devices and legends, we might as mere copyists, without pretending to more, do somewhat to rescue the coinage of our day from the ill name it at present bears, and to shew to the world, that if we are not indifferent to the encouragement of painting and sculpture, neither are we to their sister art Numismatics, an art to which History every year owes some discovery, and which of... ...rvives to tell of far gone ages, and of countries, ... of the state of civilization in those times, when ... other record has perished.

(To be concluded in ...)

EUROPEAN INTELLIGE...

VARIETIES.

COURT-MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SHARP.—...martial lately held on Paymaster Sharp, 1st ... have brought in the following judgment—G... having drawn and negotiated bills to the amo... £9,800 between 1st Sept. 1837 and 30th Sept. ... and which appears to the Court unconnected wit... public accounts as paymaster of the 1st battalion ... yal Regiment, or with his duty as such. The Cou... of opinion that he, the prisoner, is not guilty of ha... speculated, or trafficked, or obtained money for ... own use and benefit, upon the bills of exchange h... drew and negotiated; further, that he is not guilty o... conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and ... a gentleman; and the Court does fully and honorably ... acquit him of those parts of the charge. The Cou... having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the ... charge as before stated, with being in violation of he... Majesty's regulations and orders of the army, does ... sentence the Paymaster to be admonished.—*United Service Journal, for Aug.*

MILITARY GRIEVANCES.—*The Military Commis...*—While this commission is sitting, there is one sub... so vitally important to young officers, that we thin... is well deserving of serious consideration—m... over, too, as it is a hardship which presses peculiarly on officers of the line, and from which the Artillery and Marines are exempt. The grievance is this:—If a man in any company die, desert, or be discharged, while in debt to the Crown for his regimental necessaries, no matter what may be the amount of that debt, the officer commanding the company is obliged to mak... good the deficiency from his private purse. We kno... it may be said that, as a set-off against this, there ... an allowance of one shilling and six pence a man, for the repair of arms, purchase of books, stationery &c., and a Pay-Serjeant, for *any one* of which necessaries it is totally inadequate, and how much more so to meet. But if from this fund he is expected to be indemnified for all such losses as may arise from the causes we have enumerated, how forlorn is the hope of indemnity? This, however, is not all. The means of many of our most promising officers are limited indeed, and from the losses thus suffered, we have known many a Subaltern thrown into irretrievable embarrassment by having to take charge of a company for a month or two, when desertions, deaths, or discharges have occurred. This grievance bears particularly heavy on North American depots. There, though desertion has been prevalent, the allowance is only 1s. per day, and instances have come within our knowledge where sums of six or seven pounds per month!!! have been lost from such causes. Is it, we ask, justice? No, no. This must not be so. Yet, if a soldier have a credit unclaimed, the Secretary-at-War takes possession of it and we suppose we shall be told this is justice.—*Limerick Standard, Sept.* 12.

REGIMENTAL INTELLIGENCE.—36th—Corporal Patrick Gleeson, for the murder of Serjeant-Major Fletcher was executed at St. Ann garrison, Barbadoes, on the 25th of June, in presence of the regiment in garrison, There was not the slightest alteration in his countenance from what he exhibited in the court-house during his trial; the same settled calmness and resignation. The rope having been adjusted by Sam Oddin, one of the felons recently convicted of theft, he proceeded to address the soldiers around him in substance as follows:—

'Brother soldiers and comrades, take warning by my example; listen to my dying words---abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors, for that has brought me to this untimely end. A report was in circulation that a conspiracy to take the life of the sergeant existed with two or three men of the company, and that I was the leader. With my dying breath I assure you there was no such thing; no mortal knew my intention; it was known to myself alone and to my God in whose awful presence I shall soon be. I pray you all to forgive me. I have no one to blame but myself, and the use of strong drink.

During the delivery of this address, which was made in a strong and clear voice, the conflict was indeed terrible; his bosom heaved frightfully, and twice he raised his eyes to heaven and gasped for breath. *United Service Gazette, Aug* 31.

BEAUTY OF ENGLISH WOMEN.---'While we ... sitting, when it was about the asser, behold! a sun ... peared from our east, shining and flashing. On see... this incomparable beauty, and beholding this lov... face like the full moon, I lost my senses, not to say ... that I lost my sight, in admiration. No, my eyes, by beholding her smiling, became a hundred times more powerful. The delightful odour of her hair fell into my heart, and I was obliged to rise up and invite her to sit by my side, paying her all honourable respect. My heart died away, and unless my mind had gained strength to maintain conversation with this visitor, I should have appeared as if I were lost. I asked who she was. This full moon was the daughter of a captain in the East Indies.'

'From Friday the 11th to Monday the 14th, we had nothing to do but to continue looking at the beautiful Christian daughters. The least number that we ever saw in one day was about 5,000. Now the master of the place asked us whether we would allow the ladies to come to see us; of course I replied, 'Let them come.' Thus, all the day long we were engaged in receiving our most excellent visitors. Once we were sitting when there come in sight a planet which dazzled our eyes as it rose up. I took courage and touched her beautiful jasmine hands, and invited her to sit down. What a life to the heart! how could the poor slave in love ask a kiss? What is the courage of a dervish to stand before this majesty!"

EFFECT OF MISTAKING SIGNALS.—In the summer of 1813, when Sir John Murray commanded the army in Valencia, a large fleet of transports and several men-of-war were lying in the bay of Alicant, under the flag of Sir Benjamin Hallowell, ready in case of emergency to embark the troops. The Toulon fleet was then expected to put to sea, and Admiral Hallowell had chosen the old well-known recall flag, the Dutch Jack, for the signal to be made by the cruisers under his orders, to indicate that the French fleet had sailed. On a fine morning a brig of war was seen approaching the bay under a crowd of canvass, with studding-sails set, low and aloft. Some miles outside of her was a ship, which had left the anchorage during the night, and with whom the brig had "exchanged numbers" soon after daylight. Before arriving within regular signal distance of the flag-ship, the Admiral was discovered to have the recall flag flying; and, as the brig was between the Admiral and the ship in the offing, it was her duty to repeat the signal, which was done by hoisting the recall flag at the fore, and the ship's number at the main, but from the brig's position, the recall flag only could be seen from the bay. To insure the distant ship's attention a gun was fired, with the signal; but no sooner was the smoke of the brig's gun and the recall flag observed by the Admiral, than Sir Benjamin Hollowell made the signal for the whole fleet to weigh, with a gun, and a scene of universal commotion ensued. Though the brig had not, of course, any means of giving effect to the signal "to weigh," she thought she could enforce that of "recall;" and, as often as the Admiral fired, the brig fired, while every gun from the brig was interrupted into additional proof of the near approach of the Toulon fleet, and of the urgent necessity for the ships and transports to quit Alicant. At this moment it fell nearly calm, and the lightness of the wind prevented the brig from getting telegraphic distance for some time; but, as soon as the common signal flag could be distinguished, the Admiral made the usual inquiry, "Have you any intelligence to communicate?" to which the brig replied, truly enough, "Yes;" she being sent for troops to suppress an expected revolution in Sicily. Nor was the Admiral's impression about the Toulon fleet removed until he asked the direct question, "Is the enemy's fleet at sea?" when he received, to his utter astonishment, the reply, "I believe not; I have seen nothing." By this time the ships of war, as well as all the transports, had got under weigh; the troops were full of wonder; and bustle and excitement were the order of the day in the naval department. It was now nearly evening, but a fine breeze springing up, the brig soon reached anchorage. When the mystery was solved ...

the answer about the Toulon fleet showed the Admiral there was some mistake on that point, the amazement of the officers of the brig at the commotion among the ships in the bay was not accounted for until her arrival. —*United Service Gazette.*

Some Alsacian workmen have realized, at Guebwiller, the dream of Fourier. 300 families have formed an association in that town for the purpose of supplying themselves with bread. The greatest number of them receive the bread ready baked; some only purchase the flour. It has been calculated that since the establishment of the society they saved, in the price of bread alone, the sum of 60,500*l.* The profit on each 6lb. loaf is 12½c.—*Capitole.*

The following incredible circumstance took place before the Magistrates of Loughborough on Thursday week; we are thus particular in bringing the circumstances under public observation, as, if not vouched for, they would not be believed by any living person. Mr. Barnes, of Six Hills, summoned his servant, a young man named Frederick Pick, for a wilful violation of the Sabbath, in cleaning on Sunday last a pair of lace-up boots! The complainant with great gravity told the Bench, that on Sunday morning he went into the outhouse adjoining his house, and there saw the defendant cleaning himself before a piece of broken looking-glass; and lying by the side of him, was a pair of lace-up boots, which had just been polished, together with the just-used blacking-brushes. Shocked at this horrid profanation of the Lord's Day, asked the defendant if he had violated his orders and cleaned boots on the Sabbath? The defendant, to his surprise, attempted to justify his unholy and disobedient act, by saying that he had not time to clain himself on Saturday. For this violation of his orders, and of the sanctity of the Lord's Day, witness was determined to punish him, notwithstanding he had borne an irreproachable character for the two years he had been in his service. The lad, in his defence, said he thought it would be much more criminal if he went to church dirty, than in cleaning his boots and shaving himself, and going to church like a Christain. The Magistrates consulted together, and, to the extreme surprise of all present, after an admonition as long and as holy as that of the Bishop of Grenada, fined the lad in the sum of 40*s.* and costs; which their worship humanely ordered to be paid out of the wages due to him from his master! We ask any rational man if the conduct of the prosecutor and the justices is not calculated to effect great mischief.—*Leicester Chronicle.*

A number of labourers have lately been employed by the Earl of Shrewsbury in excavating part of the ruins of the ancient baronial castle, which forms the chief ornament of the picturesque village of Alton. Amongst other trifling curiosities, they found some bullets and a piece of ancient coin; but a few days since they discovered a subterraneous apartment, and a flight of stone steps, which apparently form a descent to the bottom part of the stupendous and lofty rock on which the castle is built. The excavation has since been suspended by order of the earl, who intends to continue it to a still greater extent on his return to England next summer.—*Staffordshire Examiner.*

Colonel Pasley, with the usual success which attends well-directed perseverance, has at length succeeded in firing of one of his enormous submarine mines of gunpowder against the wreck of the Royal George, at Spithead. At two o'clock on Monday afternoon, as we learn from our Portsmouth correspondent, a cylinder, containing 2,320 pounds of powder, was carefully lowered to the bottom, where it was placed alongside the most compact portion of the wreck which has yet been discovered by the divers. This operation was effected by means of hauling lines rove through blocks attached to the bottom of the ship by the divers. When every thing was ready, the vessel in which the voltaic batterly was placed was drawn off to the distance of five hundred feet, which is the length of the connecting wires, and instantaneously on the circuit being completed the explosion took place and the effects were very remarkable. At first the surface of the sea, which had before been perfectly smooth and calm, was violently agitated by a sort of tremulous motion, which threw it into small irregular waves, a few inches only in height. This lasted for three or four seconds, when a huge dome of water made its appearance, of a conital or rather bee-hive shape. At first it appeared to rise slowly, but rapidly increased in height and size till it reached the altitude of twenty-eight or thirty feet, in a tolerably compact mass. It then fell down and produced a series of rings, which spread in all directions. The first or outer one of these, having the aspect of a wave several feet in height, curled and broke, as if it had been driven towards the shore. Neither the shock nor the sound was so great as had been expected by those who had witnessed the former explosions by Colonel Pasley, where the quantity of powder was only forty-five pounds: but the effect produced on the water at the surface, considering that the depth was ninety feet, was truly astonishing. What the effect has been upon the wreck, will not be fully ascertained by the divers till the present spring tides are over, and the long periods of slack-water at the neaps enable the divers to remain for upwards of half-an-hour under water. In the mean time, it is highly satisfactory to know that Colonel Pasley has completely established his command over the application of the voltaic battery to submarine purposes, and that he can now with certainty explode his charges at any depth of water. This will give him the power of placing his cylinders against the most refractory parts of the wreck; and, by blowing these to pieces, and dislocating the knees, timbers, and beams, enable him to draw the whole up bit by bit to the surface. Any person who has seen the operation of breaking up a ship on land, knows that is the only way of going to work with a mass so firmly bound together as a line-of-battle ship, that even the action of fifty-seven years of decay under water goes but a small way to disintegrate the parts. The manly perseverance of Colonel Pasley, therefore, we are well convinced, will, in the end, effectually clear the noble anchorage of Spithead of this extremely troublesome obstruction. – *Times.*

BROTHERLY LOVE.---It is with unfeigned gratification that we learn from an authentic source, that John E. Lacon, Esq., has in the most handsome and disinterested manner divided the large fortune left to him by his father, the late Sir E. K. Lacon, Bart., equally with his elder brother, Sir H. K. Lacon, Bart. It will be remembered that the present baronet married, contrary to the desire of his father, a daughter of Mr. Hammett, a partner in the house of Esdaile and Co., bankers. The old baronet never forgave this act of insubordination in his son, and consequently left nearly all to his younger son, J. E. Lacon, Esq., who with most noble feeling has divided the property with his elder brother.—*Cambridge Independent.*

THE ROYAL GEORGE.—There is now residing at Morden College, Blackheath, the only surviving officer of the Royal George, which is new exciting so much attention from the efforts which are being made for the destruction of the vessel. Mr. Webb, the gentleman alluded to, is upwards of 80 years of age, but still in the enjoyment of perfect health and faculties. His escape from the ill-fated vessel is a singular one, as a very few minutes before the catastrophe which caused the destruction of so many hundred lives, he left the vessel for the shore, in command of a boat's crew. After the boat had made a few strokes from the vessel a midshipman, who was one of the Company, requested permission to return on board, which was acceeded to, for the purpose of obtaining his dirk. The patience of the commander of the boat becoming exhausted in waiting for the return of the midshipman, they were ordered to pull towards the shore. This was scarcely responded to before the vessel capsized, among the lives lost being that of the young officer who went on board from the boat, on account of a trifling breach of etiquette which he had committed in being destitute of his sword..

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.—A Frankfort correspondent of the *Courier Français*, after stating that the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is expected next month at Darmstadt, gives the following account of the origin of the intended marriage between the Prince and the Princess Marry:—"It appears that the Princess had been very much kept in the back-ground by the Grand Duke, her father, who entertained no view of so splendid an alliance for her. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia returning, like the heirs-apparent in the old eastern tales, from a tour from court to court to select a wife from the numerous princesses who were on the list, and like them wearied with his tour and disappointed in his expectation, was delighted to arrive at Darmstadt, where, as there was no Princess to marry, he might be allowed to repose after the tedious ceremonies of courts, in which the marriageable daughters had been brought forward in the hope of captivating his heart. At the first Court party, however, his Imperial Highness remarked in a corner of the room a beautiful young girl of 15, dressed in plain white, and who was sitting unnoticed in the brilliant throng. The illustrious tourist inquired of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt who this young lady, who had not been presented to him, was, and with some embarrassment on the part of the father, was told that it was his daughter. The simple and interesting appearance of the Princess produced an immediate effect upon the Prince, who, after an hour's conversation with her, in which he found that the beauties of her mind equalled those of her person, sent a courier to the Emperor to request his consent so their union, which was not refused."—*Ibid.*

GENERAL WETHERALL.

1st Foot, 2nd Batt.---[*From the Montreal Herald.*]---On Sunday afternoon, July, 12th, at half-past three o'clock, the committee appointed by the subscribers to the Wetherall Testimonial presented it to Col. Wetherall in front of the mess-house of the Rl. Reg. The Hon. P. M'Gill, chairman of the committee, read the following address:—

To G. A. Wetherall, C. B., K. H. Col. 2d Batt 1st Rl. Reg.

Sir,---At a period when the most violently disaffected portion of the inhabitants of the district were in arms for the avowed purpose of subverting the Government of Her Majesty in these provinces, and of dissolving their connexion with the glorious empire of which they form a part---when the mass of the French population was evidently only watching for the confirmation of their first partial success, as a signal of a general rising---and when a speedy and decisive blow to the design of treason was wanting to strengthen the confidence and confirm the hopes of the loyalists; the victory at St. Charles, while in its moral consequences it stimulated them to renewed exertions, and added fresh vigour to their energies, struck terror and dismay into the hearts of the disaffected, and proved 'a sore discouragement' to incipient and actual rebellion.

To you, Sir, to your military skill and conduct, and to the courage of the brave men under your command on that auspicious occasion, the loyal inhabitants of the city of Montreal feel indebted for the complete consummation of their hopes; and as an evidence of their estimation of the great importance of that event, and of their regard for you as an officer and a man, they have deputed us to present, for your acceptance, this humble 'testimony' of their admiration and gratitude. The unfortunate case which has prevented its earlier presentation is known to you. It was shipped from London last autumn on board the fine but ill-fated ship *Colborne*, and its almost miraculous preservation, a little before the time when our illustrious Governor General, by the wisdom of his arrangements and the promptness of his action, saved the country a second time, is not the least interesting portion of its history. In conclusion, we beg to assure you, Sir, that those whom we represent, and we ourselves, fervently wish that prosperity, success, and honours may continue to attend your future career; and of their, and our unceasing remembrance of the great service which you have rendered to the cause of British connexion in the Canadas.

Reply.

Gentlemen,—Next to the approbation of his Sovereign, a soldier's best reward is the esteem of his fellow-countrymen; one hour of such public esteem is worth a whole Epicurean life. I shall therefore, ever reflect with pride and exultation on the occurrence of this day. The splendid testimonial which the loyal British inhabitants of Montreal have presented me, through you, is a proof that I possess their good opinion, an honour which it is impossible sufficiently to appreciate. It would be prudery in me to deny that the force which I had the good fortune to command, was the means of suppressing, for a time, the extensive and unnatural rebellion which threatened to subvert the peace of this colony; but I was only the humble instrument in the hands of our illustrious Commander of the Forces, in performing that service; success was alone owing to a strict obedience to the spirit of his excellency's orders, and to the gallantry o the troops. The result of the attack upon St. Charles was serious—fatal to many, but it was unavoidable,—it was the necessary consequence of the misguided inhabitants 'resisting to the last' the authority of H. M S. Government---and ought to convince them of the utter hopelessness, the folly of opposing a Government so strong and so paternal as that of great Britain, under which it should be the pride, the boast of every Canadian to live. Gentlemen, there is one point to which, in justice to myself. I shall be excused for adverting upon this occasion. I mean the part of the inscription, on your testimonial which records my 'Mercy in Victory': I am especially gratified by this expression, because it is the most triumphant refutation of those calumnies which where wickedly lavished upon me, in certain distant quarters were truth should be more respected, by persons alike ignorant of the facts and of the character which I hope, you have not unjustly bestowed upon me. For the good wishes of those to whom I am so much indebted for this flattering testimonial, I beg to return my best thanks and especially to you, Gentlemen, for the manner in which they have been conveyed.---*Military Gazette, August* 31.

MEXICO.

Messrs. Lizardi and Co., the agents of the Mexican government, have circulated to-day a transaction of the acts of the Mexican Congress, relating to the foreign debt of that republic from the commencement of 1837 to 1839. The second and third articles chiefly refer to the interests of the holders of that stock. We, therefore, subjoin them in their original terms:—

"Art. 2. The holders of the bonds now in circulation of the foreign debt, proceeding from the two loans effected in London at five and six per cent. interest, shall have the power to convert the same bonds, as well as the coupons thereof not paid and due, into the bonds of the new Consolidated Fund, under the following conditions;—1st. The bonds bearing five per cent. interest shall be received at par, 2d. Those bearing six per cent. interest shall be received at the rate of 11¼ for 100. 3d. Coupons for interest due on both loans shall be taken at par. 4th. For the bonds offered for conversion there shall be given in payment one-half of the amount in the bonds of the consolidated fund, bearing five per cent. interest, and the other half in land-warrants on the vacant lands in the departments of Texas, Chehuahua, New Mexico, Somora, and California, at the rate of four acres for each pound sterling, and the land-warrants shall in like manner bear five per cent. interest up to the day on which the holders are put in possession of the lands, and on so doing the accruing interest shall be credited, and the quantity of lands thereby acquired augmented in proportion: always, however, under the conditions that they shall present themselves to take possession in the manner expressed in article 5 of this decree.

"Art. 3. Interest on the national consolidated fund shall be payable in London, half-yearly, on the 1st of April and 1st October of each year, commencing from the 1st October of the present year of 1837. Until proper measures can be taken for the periodical transmission of the funds for this purpose, the holders of coupons which may become due shall have the right to present them to the agents of the republic in London on the day on which they become due, and to demand of them a certificate, also countersigned by the Mexican minister at the said court, and said certificate shall be received as cash in payment of duties, to the extent of one-sixth part for all duties, accruing at the maritime custom houses of Vera Cruz or Santa de Tamaulipas. The agents of the republic in London shall be bound to issue such certificate when thereto required by the holders of coupons, which may not have been paid when due. Each pound sterling of the amount of said coupons shall be estimated at the rate of five dollars, and the amount of each certificate shall be augmented to the extent of six per cent. in full compensation for all difference of exchange, and all expenses one per cent, of which those interested shall pay on receiving the certificate to said agents, who shall account for one-fourth part thereof to the Mexican Minister Plenipotentiary."

The remainder of these acts of the Mexican Congress go to point out how the happy holders of these bonds shall be enabled to exchange them for land warrants, and how the Mexican government specially hypothecates, in the name of the nation, one million of acres of the vacant lands in the departments of California, Chehuahua, New Mexico, Sonora, and Texas, with special guarantee to the said Consolidated Fund until the total extinction of the bonds on sales of these hypothecated bonds to be made at less rates than 5*s.* sterling per acre, &c. The period of conversion has been limited to one year from the authorised publication of this decree, which is dated the 29th of July last. This document is attended with some minor arrangements, which at present are of no importance.

It would appear, from the security now offered to the creditors of the Mexican republic, that this mode of adjusting the debt due to them would place them on the wrong side of the horse. It is, indeed, a *truly* satisfactory adjustment, and very consolatory. If they get lands for their money, they must emigrate to look after them; if they adopt the alternative, they must wait for their principal and interest.—*Morning Herald, Oct* 11.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BENGAL ARTILLERY.

(*From the Naval and Military Gazette, Sept.* 14.)

SIR.---Having perused the letter in your Gazette of Saturday the 27th, regarding the appointment of Cadets of the Bengal Artillery, I beg to add, as an officer of that corps, my feeble testimony to the truth of the statements contained therein; and if I can be the means of saving an unnecessary expense to any parent who can ill spare, it, in sending his son to Addiscombe in the wish to obtain an Artillery Cadetship, my letter will answer one good purpose.

I was myself intended for a more lucrative situation in life than the Army, but as from unforeseen circumstances this prospect failed, I received a nomination to the Cavalry; but on the subject of this latter service my friends had a strange notion that a small fortune was required to support it; an erroneous impression, for it is decidedly the best-paid service in India---I mean for work done, or not on the staff. I was not at the time of sufficient age to go out, and was quietly remaining doing nothing, when one day my father came in great delight to announce his having procured me an Addiscombe Cadetship. I was not rejoiced at the prospect, in my boyish fancy preferring the Infantry much, as I did when at Addiscombe, prefer the Artillery to the Engineers. I have since learnt better. I obtained an Artillery Candetship, and embarked with several Infantry Cadets in 1823. I joined at Dum Dum head quarters soon after, the most expensive station, with the exception of Barackpore, in the Army, from its vicinity to Calcutta. I was four years and a half a Second Lieutenant, on 200 rupees (or 20*l.*) a month, whilst all my fellow-passengers were almost immediately promoted to Lieutenancies, and having also charge of companies, were in the receipt of 300 rupees (or 30*l.*) a month. One of the Cadets in the Infantry has long been a Captain, and was Adjutant of his corps most of the time he was a Subaltern; but take one of the unfortunate in promotion, and say both are eighteen years obtaining their companies, the pay of the Infantry officers, is always better than the foot Artillery officer, as the Infantry officer has almost always a company, and sometimes two. The Artillery officer is also liable to constant marches, by being removed from one troop or company to another. I have known one officer actually marching five months in one season; the same officer removed also the year before and the year after, besides marching in the rainy season. This of course depends a good deal on the Commandant of Artillery, but I mention it to show what expense the Artillery officer is often put to. Allow me to instance the cases of three officers who went from *Addiscombe* about the year 1821; one in the Cavalry was promoted to Lieutenant soon after his arrival, held his troop and the Adjutancy together, and whilst a Subaltern almost always in the receipt of 800 rupees (or 80*l.*) a month, was a Subaltern about seven years, and is now expecting his Majority. the Infantry officer the same, except in his pay, which was uniformly whilst a Subaltern, 300 rupees a month, with many acting appointments, and Captain's pay for some years. The Artillery Cadet was several years a second Lieutenant on 212 rupees a month, and since that has (since his promotion to First Lieutenant) been only in the receipt of 265 rupees a month, with *occasionally* charge of a company, and is now a Lieutenant in his regiment of eighteen hears standing. I am sure the Court of Directors themselves are ignorant of the disadvantages the Artillery labour under, or, if not pretend to be so, for it is considered a greater patronage certainly an appointment to Addiscombe. I knew a civilian of high rank in India, whose three sons all came out in the Artillery; however, as they all got appointments, it mattered little the branch they came out in. At one time, many years ago, in 1810 and 1811, the Artillery was a very fortunate corps, and in great luck, and probably its good fortune remained in idea at all events. The Engineers are the first in every way of the Military, as they ought to be; and the young man who goes out in that branch, must get on with common attention. The Artillery is the worst in the way of pay and promotion, nevertheless a very delightful corps, and if parents are willing and able to pay the few hundred pounds extra to send their sons to Addiscombe, so much the better, though they need hardly grieve if their sons do not obtain an Artillery Cadetship. Being chiefly Europeans in the Artillery and having two months' practice every year in the cold season, gives an Artillery officer more to do than his brethern of the Cavalry and Artillery, which is some advantage. I could dwell on many hardships to which the Artillery are subject, but as the remedy lies only with the Court of Directors, I will not notice them further than that if a Subaltern or Captain is fortunate enough to obtain an appointment to the Horse Artillery, and is obliged to come home *sick*, instead of drawing pay as a Cavalry officer, he is immediately put upon Infantry pay, and on returning, his Horse Artillery uniform is useless to him, and he must get a new Foot Artillery supply. That there are not *half enough* officers to perform the duties of an Artillery company, no one will deny; and I have lately known an instance of a Subaltern who was adjutant to the Battalion, also commanding it for several months, and drawing the command allowance, 400 rupees a month. You may say this is at variance with the position of officers seldom holding companies. Within the last few years, the senior Lieutenants and Brevet Captains have certainly had charge of them, but how long were they without? And so *expensive* and *troublesome* is the charge of an European company, that I have often heard an officer say he would gladly be without the charge, and do his Subaltern's duty under a Captain. Surely a committee might be appointed by the Court of Directors to examine into these points, and rectify them when necessary;—but who is there to advocate the rights of the Artillery? That the Infantry have many just cause of complaints I do not deny, but an abler pen than mine must point them out. [BLUE.

A HINT FOR EMIGRANTS.

(*From the Courier, September* 7.)

Mr. Forbes in his recent work points out the following advantages which may be derived by emigration to California:—

"Taking every circumstance into account, perhaps no country whatever can excel or hardly vie with California in natural advantages. Its geographical situation is such as one would point out, if he were desired to select the most favoured situation in the world. Its topographical relations are also most favourable; it stretches along the shores of the Pacific Ocean, without extending much inland, and thereby enjoys all the manifold advantages of a maritime country by its great extension from north to south, settlers have also the option of selecting a climate suited to their health or views. Other countries there are, of course, which have the same relative situation on the globe; but think it may safely be asserted, that there is no other of the same extent which possesses so many natural and local advantages. Some countries, although they are placed in the same geographical relation, are sandy deserts or inundated marshes; others are uninhabitable mountains, or impervious forests! some are destitute of ports and rivers; while others are surrounded or possessed by savages, or bordered by shoals and unapprochable shores. California, on the contrary, enjoys natural and local advantages equal to its geographical situation. Its soil is of the most fertile description, capable of producing the choicest fruits and grains in the greatest perfection and abundance; its coasts are bold and free of danger, washed by the placid Pacific Ocean, and possessed of ports of the first order. It is also watered by abundant rivers; and there is nothing in the configuration of the surface of the country to forbid the eternal spring which its situation promises. There is found a temparature equally removed from extreme heat or cold; and the range of hills which bound the maritime portion of California to the north east shelter it from the only winds which might be apprehended seriously to injure the fruits of its soil, or to incommode its inhabitants.

"The situation of California for intercourse with other countries, and its capacity for commerce—should it ever be possessed by a numerous and industrious population—is most favourable. Its western shores on the Pacific possess capacious ports. The port of San Francisco for size and safety is hardly surpassed by any in the world; it is so situated as to be made the centre of the commercial relations which may take place between Asia and the western coasts of America. The route by which the voyage from India, China, Manilla, and other Asiatic countries is performed to the American coast, particularly to that of Mexico, Guatemala, &c., obliges vessels to pass very near the coast of California; because, in order to avoid the easterly trade winds, it is necessary to stand to the northward to get into the variable and prevailing westerly winds, just as vessels must do when bound from the West Indies to Europe. The vessels of the Spanish Philippine Company on their passage from Manilla to San Blass and Acapulco generally called at Monterey for refreshments and orders. Thus it appears as if California was designed by nature to be the medium of connecting, commercially, Asia, with America, and as the depot of the trade between those two vast continents, which possess the elements of unbounded commercial interchange; the one overflowing with all the rich and luxurious commodities, always characteristic of the East, the other possessing a superabundance of the precious metal and other valuable productions to give in exchange.

DRAINING OF LAND BY STEAM POWER.

The drainage of land by steam power has been extensively adopted in the Fens of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire, and with immense advantage. A steam engine of 10-horse power has been found sufficient to drain a district comprising 1,000 acres of land, and the water can always be kept down to any given distance below the plants. If rain fall in excess, the water is thrown of by the engine; if the weather is dry, the sluices can be opened, and water let in from the river. The engines are required to work four months out of the twelve, at intervals varying with the season; where the districts are large, the expense of drainage by steam power is about 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The first cost of the work varies with the different nature of the substrata, but generally it tamounts to 20*s.* per acre for the machinery and buildings. An engine of 40-horse power, and scoop-wheel for draining, and requisite buildings, costs about 4000*l.*, and is capable of draining, 4,000 acres of land. In many places in the fens land has been purchased at from 10*l.* to 20*l.* per acre, which has been so much improved by drainage as to be worth 60*l.* to 70*l.* per acre. The following list shows the number of steam-engines employed for this purpose in England:—Deeping Fen, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, containing 25,000 acres, is drained by two engines of 80 and 60-horse power. March West Fen, in Cambridgeshire, containing 3,600 acres, by one engine of 40-horse power. Misserton Moss, with Everton and Grainley Carrs, containing about 6,000 acres, effectually drained by one engine 40-horse power. Littleport Fen, near Ely, about 28,000 acres, drained by two steam engines of 30 or 40-horse power each. Before steam was used there were 75 wind engines in this district, a few of which are still retained. Middle Fen, near Soham, Cambridgeshire, about 7000 acres, drained by an engine of 60-horse power. Water-breach Level, between Ely and Cambridgeshire, containing 3,600 acres by a steam-engine of 60 horse power. Magdalen Fen, near Lynn, in Norfolk, contains upwards of 4,000 acres, and is completely drained by a steam-engine of 40-horse power. March Fen district, Cambridge, of 2,700 acres, is kept in the finest possible state of drainage by a 30-horse power engine. Feltwell Fen, near Brandon, 2,400 acres, by an engine of 20-horse power. Soham Mere, Cambridgeshire, formerly (as its name implies) a lake of 1,600 acres, drained by a 40-horse power engine the lift at this place being very great—*Lincoln paper.*

SUGGESTIVE MEMORANDA FROM THE MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

(*From the Atlas, September* 7.)

And every mag. supplied its mem.---*Boz on Bozzy.*

ATMOSPHERIC OMNIBUS.---If a balloon capable of taking up a hundred persons at once, were harnessed to the earth by a rope or chain of a quarter of a mile long, no doubt can reasonably be entertained that thousands would go up daily. We have consulted Mr. Green on the subject, and have fully convinced that enterprising æronaut of the practicability of the thing. By firmly screwing a heavy crane to the top of Primrose-hill, round the barrel of which the required length of rope was twined, a balloon might gradually be led into the air at a rate of speed little exceeding that of the pile-driving monkey. This very deliberate ascent would produce sensations altogether new and delightful. Primrose-hill would be crammed with persons anxious to have a ride in the atmospheric omnibus, and large sums of money would be taken daily when it once became generally known that individuals might be "craned" into the air five times as high as St. Pauls, and then craned down again with perfect security, and all for sixpence! *Polytechnic Journal.*

INLAND SEAS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.---Since the establishment of the colony, a navigable inlet has been found to Lake Alexandria, a large inland sea situated within the assigned limits of the province; and it has moreover been discovered that the Murray river, the only river of any magnitude which has yet been met with in New Holland, discharges its waters into this lake or inland sea. The prospect of a large extent of inland navigation is thus opened to the colonists; and so important are the advantages anticipated from this discovery, that many of the purchasers of land-orders have declined to select sections in the district of Adelaide, elooning rather to wait until some of the lands on the lake and along the river have been surveyed.---*Monthly Chronicle.*

JOCKIES OF THE NORTH.---Samuel seems an indigenous name among jockeys: we have just mentioned the Samuel's Chifney and Darling---Day and Rogers own to the same title, and, though last not least, we have Samuel Templeman. The "Macready," however, of the North, in our opinion, is Harry Edwards, as his elegant seat, his general cut and air, and, above all his nerve and science, entitle him to rank among the best of his Southern brethren. His great plan in riding a race appears to lie a good second till near the distance, where he invariably challenges his opponent for the run in.---*Sporting Magazine.*

MINERALOGY OF THE EAST.---But remarkable as are the countries of the Archipelago for their vegetable and organic productions, they are yet hardly less distinguished for their mineral wealth. In tin, they are supposed to exceed in productiveness any other on the earth; and in gold, they are by many stated inferior to America. Banca is most noted for its mines; although the truth is, that as yet very little known about the subterranean riches of the isla The discovery of the mines, even in Banca, is an of only recent occurence; and as in so much reference to the East generally, so in this respect the future enterprise and energies of Europea which its full importance is destined to be brou light. Besides tin and gold, also iron and copp found in the Indian Archipelago, in considerable dance. Copper ores exist in Sumatra; and iron several parts of the Malayan Peninsula. Butra yet glowing subject of remark, exists in the fact of the *Diammd* mines, which confer a lustre upon the otherwise wild and sterile region of Borneo.---*Oriental Herald.*

BALLADS *versus* BRAVURAS.---It is not the grand crash of the orchestra, nor the painful effort of the concert-room---it is not your "Babylon's bravuras" that stir the heart of the wanderer who roams "remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow," among strangers in a strange land; but the honest simple strains of the people---homely things which sink deep into the home sick-heart---strains which have cheered his evening hours among friends far away---remembrances of all that man hold dearest---of friends, of kindred, of love, of home. There is many a hardy Swiss heart that melts at the *Ranz des Vaches*, to which the overture to *Guillaume Tell* would be an unintelligible and powerless congregation of sounds.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

POWER OF FASCINATION IN SOME KINDS OF SERPENTS.---The Editor is able to bear testimony to the existance of this power, which has been doubted by some eminent naturalists. He was crossing in the month of July last, together with a friend, a lone and elevated part of the Quantock-hills, in Somersetshire. A small bird (of a species of lark, common on the hills) was observed perched on a bare spot amidst the heather. On nearer approach to it, it remained motionless, looking earnestly in the direction: nor did it move until nearly touched with a stick; then flying off slowly, and as if still attracted to the spot. At the same moment, a large viper was seen coiled up under the heather, in the direction to which the bird had been looking. It was matter of regret that the bird was disturbed, and the harm broken:---a regret which was not compensated by the successful pursuit and death of "the subtlest of all the beasts of the field." *Dearden's (Nottingham) Miscellany.*

THE LAWYERS AND THE COMMONS.---Of this, however, we are assured, that, let the struggle come when it may, the House of Commons will find every member of the profession, from the highest to the lowest, prepared to do his duty, and that there is no risk, bodily or otherwise, which they will not hazard, in order to resist proceedings which are "evidently arbitary, unjust, and contrary to every principle of positive law, or national justice."---*Monthly Law Magazine.*

THE CAMP OF THE OWLS ---The Indians lay down on the side of the fire oposite to u, perferring to sleep in the open air. We rolled ourselves in our blankets, placed our guns near our heads, our feet to the fire, and settled ourselves for the night. I had just fallen into that dreamy, half-wakeful sort of sleep so common to the hunter, while camped in the forest, when a most unearthly whoop very near, roused me to my feet, and, ere I was well awake, the hunting-knife was tossed in its sheath, and my gun was in hand at full cock. A smothered laugh from the Indians induced me to look round; and hard by, on a dead limb, I perceived a large night-owl, looking down upon our party, and treating us to a serenade with solemn gravity. The gun was replaced, and I lay down again, when one of the Indians, who are all capital imitators, replied to our visitor in his own style; the challenge was accepted, and a duet forthwith commenced. It soon became difficult to determine which cry came from the real skin and which from the bird, and we enjoyed the trial of [illegible] the Indian was overpowered, for at last twenty owls gathered from the surrounding woods and each, as he arrived, joined in the chorus. Theyseemed disposed to continue the concert all night, so it became necessary to disperse them, for sleeping in their neighbourhood was impossible. A torch of that most indispensable and useful substance in the woods, birch bark, was lighted and placed on a long pole, with which the Indian marched out among the choristers; and one of my friends, *en chemise et sans culottes*, his toes thurst in a pair of moccasins, followed with his gun. By dint of thrusting the torch in the wondering faces of some, and firing at others, they were, after a time, but very reluctantly, dispersed, and we slept quietly for the rest of night.---*Sporting Review.*

COLONISTS AND ABORIGINES.---The first Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope wondered how providence should have enriched the heathen Hottentots with abundance of herds and flocks, and immediately conceived the project of robbing them of their cattle, and converting their owners into slaves. The consequence has been, that the numbers of this unfortunate people, the most inoffensive of barbarians, have been diminished from 200,000 to 32,000. In our colonies we have not been slow to act upon this Dutch creed, and with conformable results. Within forty years the Cree Indians have been diminished from 8,000 to 2,000: the last man and woman of the aborigines of Newfoundland were shot in 1833 by a party of Englishmen; so that like Dodo of the Mauritius, they may be considered an instance of the extinction of a race in the case both of the bird and the Indians brought about by human means.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

HAILSTONES.---The water of hailstones has a milky hue, produced by flocky matter, which M. Girardin considers to be the origin of the deleterious principles designated by the term *miasmata*. Hailstones contain a considerable portion of organized and azotized matter, a sensible quantity of lime and sulphuric acid, but no sensible trace of ammonia.---*London and Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.*

HOW TO BLANCH BLOND LACE.---Detach the blond from the caul, but not from the quilling of a cap. Fold it evenly in four lengths, if scalloped at the edge, and take care that the scallops lap over each other. Tack it evenly, first along the scalloped edge, next when it joins the quilling, wet it in cold soft water, soap it well with common soap, yellow or white, taking care that there is no gravelly roughness in the soap, lather it lightly and do not rub too hard. If very dirty, use two or three waters, repeating the process of lathering. Rinse it finally in soft, cold water, and, when quite free from soap, dip it in water very highly blued, with about a teaspoonful of made starch to a quart of water. Squeeze it, then lay it between the folds of a cloth, pull the packing threads out, and unfold, then iron it before it is dry. The iron must not be plied lengthwise, but in short strokes from the quilling to the scalloped. Next, detach the blond from the quilling, and finally pass the iron lightly *along* the blond, without straining it; roll it on a card ready for use. I have never succeeded in washing quilling, but that material is cheap compared to the blond, of which I have many patterns that have been washed at least a dozen times, and may be washed a dozen times again, still keeping its colour and gloss by the above process, and not to be distinguished from new.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

HINTS ON HYACINTHS---A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION —Those who would have healthy winter flowering bulbs (of which the principal sorts are hyacinths, narcissus, crocus, early dwarf tulip, and the jonquil), must place the glasses which contain them, for some time, in darkness, either in a warm cellar, or if in a room by covering the glass with dark paper.---*Magazine of Science.*

PETER NO POPE.---Peter had no pre-eminency over the other apostles, nor, was he ever Bishop of Rome; nor is there any authority to prove that he *ever* even visited that city.—*Churchman.*

ENGLISHMEN ABROAD.—On the 22d July, four English residents abjured Protestantism in the church of the barefooted Carmelites at Ghent. They had been instructed by Father Reymacker, Dominican. They

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...conditional baptism.---*Catholic Magazine.*

...ORM OF THE MEWS.---Shallow reasoning, gen...---take my word for it---to contend that a horse ...tch-cold. The reform I have to propose is, a ...larger space to be occupied by the ventilators in ...ery highest and lowest parts of the stable, ...by the aid of simple contrivances through zinc ...the streams of air may be extremely subdivided; ...ation of the scattered projecting streams of water ...the rose of a watering-pot; and where a reasonable ...e is not spared, a propelling force, self-acting, ...be superadded from the outside of the building, ...ch apparatus a continued circulation of air within ...be maintained.—*The Veterinarian.*

...DORN-HILL IMPROVEMENT.---Pull down a few ...ses at the junction of Farringdon-street with ...n, and form a Circus similar to the crossing of ...and Oxford streets. This plan will undoubtedly ...ford the most convenience to the public---cost least money, and interfere less than any other with existing property.---*Engineer and Surveyor's Magazine.*

A SNEEZE---The following is a free translation from the Italian :---

"What a moment! what a doubt!
All my nose, inside out,
All my thrilling, tickling caustic,
Pyramid Rhinocerostic,
Wants to sneeze, and cannot do it!
Now it yearns me, thrills me, stings me.
Now with rapturous torment wrings me,
Now says, 'Sneeze, you fool; get through it.'
Shee—shee—oh! 'tis most del-*ishi*,
Ishi—ishi—most del-*ishi*—
(Hang it I shall sneeze till spring),
Snuff's of most delicious thing."

Colburn's New Monthly.

JERUSALEM.---The Enthusiastic Roman Catholics from the distant countries of Europe no longer crowd around the sacred shrines of the holy city, and no longer make the circuit of the *via dolorosa* barefooted, and clad in sackcloth. The enterprising spirit of modern times, and the increased facilities of travelling, have caused the holy land to be extensively visited by a crowd of strangers who have examined and criticised monkish tales and the priestly delusion with an unusual degree of freedom, and have treated them in a very different light from the simple-minded, ignorant, and superstitious devotees, who wildly imagine themselves secure of salvation if they have only made "the holy pilgrimage."—*The Metropolitan Magazine.*

NATURAL THEOLOGY.—A most amusing instance of French carelessness and inaccuracy appears in the following extract of a recent notice of Dr. Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise, which appeared in *La France*, a legitimist journal. "Traduction de l'ouvrage Anglais de Buckland," is the heading of the article with a note appended to the last name as follows :—"Dans ce nom *l'u* doit être prononcé come notre *e* muet" The notice then goes on as follows :—"Buckland, chanoine del' eglise du Christ, professeur de géologie et de minéralogie à l'université d'Oxford, comté de Bridgewater, *etaite* de la religion anglicane, qui reconnait aujourdhui pour chef suprême une jeune fille, la reine Victoria, Voilà pourquoi il nomme sa théologie la théologie *naturelle*, sans doute par opposition à notre croyance, à laquelle il aurait refusé ce titre. Buckland est mort en 1829," &c., &c.!—*Foreign Monthly Review.*

A DRY BOOK (A Dialogue,)---A. A man who carried the book about him for a day was afflicted with a dry cough all the days of his life. A friend of mine, who lived in a damp house, kept a copy in his bedroom, and waked in the morning in a fever, from the drowth it had occasioned. B. A gardener wrapt a water-melon in a waste-sheet, and, on cutting it open, found it as dusty as a dried poppy. A. They cover warehouses for dry goods with it, instead of slates, and it answers the purpose admirably. B. A hatter makes waterproof beavers by putting an inch of it inside. A. A bunch of grapes was bagged in it, and in half an hour they were raisins. B. They dry grasses, for winter fodder for cattle, by reading a chapter of it through the fens of Lincolnshire. A. If you place a page of it in a hay-rick, it never fires from damp. B. A cow, that was mill'd by a maid who had merely read its label in a country bookseller's window, never yielded a drop of milk afterwards. A Washerwomen recite a passage of it, and take down their clothes dry! Most of them have said their devine grounds in consequence B. Inkeepers kept the book in one of the principal bed rooms, and they want no warming pans in that and the rest.—*Monthly Magazine.*

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT.

(*From the London and Paris Observer, Aug.* 18.)

The following character of his Royal Highness, father of Queen Victoria, is drawn by one long in his private confidence :—"The mind of this illustrious personage was cast in a peculiar mould. He was endowed with the vigorous understanding and energy of disposition, to which a lofty and fearless independence of soul gave free scope, and whatever his hand found to do, so was it pursued with a most indefatigable ardour, preseverance, and 'all his might,' regardless of those taunts and frowns he had encountered from many of his own family, as well as others, jealous of his superior talents and growing popularity. It cannot fail to be in the recollection of all who heard him, pleading in behalf of the circulation of the mighty Word of God, and of the wretched, which were always objects of his deep solicitude, how much his heart was in their cause, when his glowing eloquence was rousing, nay, commanding, yet distinguished for sympathy, which made the deepest impression, on all around. No man stood on higher ground than the Duke of Kent in the estimation of the *thinking* class of mankind, or exhibited a brighter example to persons of all ranks. In him there was nothing of duplicity or wordly calculation, but an open and noble frankness and straight-forwardness characterised his deportment on all occasions. The habits of this prince were most regular and systematical. He was the reverse of a *bon vivant*, gourmand, gambler, or horse-racer. As he was highly distinguished for sobriety, after the example of his father, guarding in his most convivial moments against the slightest degree of excess, so did he reprobate such vices when he found them practised by others. Never was it known that he lent his countenance or company to profligates or persons of immoral character; but, on the contrary, he courted the society of those who were useful in the world, benefactors of the human race, and 'of good report.' Indeed, I have the best access to know that when he was forming an intimacy with any individual, the first question he put to those who knew him personally was, if he was, correct and sober in his deportment, and if he discovered him to be otherwise, he would withdraw his attention from him. Again, like his venerable parent, he rose at a very early hour, and was at his desk laboriously occupied as a common clerk. For punctuality of correspondence he may be said to outstrip all others; since no prince, nay, few men in any situation of life could approach him in this duty; his accuracy in this respect was universally acknowledged, nay, proverbial, and although the written dispatches his Royal Highness received daily were actually laid before him in heaps, yet an answer was instanly returned to each, and even to the meanest scrawl from the mother or wife of the poorest soldier, in whom, it may be observed, he always took a marked interest. To mention merely one proof of his extraordinary activity, during the year previous to his lamented death (and the fact can be confirmed by his secretaries), he actually wrote upwards of five hundred letters on a multiplicity of topics; such as, for instance, his regiment, the benevolent institutions he patronized at home, and abroad, his own private affairs, and friends', which were copied into a book with all the regularity of a merchant. And this leads one to mention that never could there exist a more sincere and firm friend than the Duke of Kent, and in whose character it was a peculiar trait, which has been universally ackowledged (and would his example were followed by many), that he never deserted, under any circumstances, however adverse, those whom he took by the hand or befriended. Access to his presence was at all times easy, and of all men he was the most free from pride or conceit. There was no hauteur, air of superiority, or 'vain glory' assumed, but a kindness that won the hearts of all who approached him. He was strong in affection; never was the cause of the ruin of any one by a smile; and his heart was warm, benevolent; he keenly felt for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, and he had 'a hand open as day to melting charity,' the streams of whose benevolence were poured forth into numerous channels, domestic and foreign. Further he was the tried friend of the lonely widow, the miserable orphan, and true British soldier. *He* never was the man who crouched to power; and fashioned his doctrine to the varying hour.' No. On the contrary, he was most firm and unshaken in those liberal political principles which, on the fullest convicion of their expediency, he had embraced, and the Prince Regent, his brother, or any person on earth, however exalted, could not shake, or prevail on him to depart from for one moment. And here let me ask, where is there one charitable institution in the city of London which this royal champion was solicited to patronize, that he did not support by all that eloquence, influence, and amiability which he could command? Was he not the mainspring, nay, the very life and soul of these? Those who attended them can bear witness to those affecting and powerful addresses he delivered when presiding, which never failed to open the hearts and purses of all who listened to him, and called forth universal admiration for that masterly ability with which he handled every subject submitted to him. Now, in making these remarks, I speak not the language of flattery, but of 'truth and soberness;' and I trust there are thousands who can vouch for the authenticity of an imperfect sketch of one of the first princes of the blood of Great Britain, whose rank was accompanied by true nobility of soul, and his noble example still speaketh from the tomb, not only to persons of his own exalted rank, but to all others, 'Go thou, and do likewise.' But alas! his sun, instead of performing the usual course, set in its meridian; for, in the mysterious visitation of the Almighty, quickly was this great advocate of benevolence snatched from us, and in the midst of a career in the vineyard of his Master. Thousands, however, yet unborn will lisp his praise, if only on account of those indefatigible exertions he made in the great cause of universal education, and to extend its blessings on the continent, nay, throughout the habitable globe, as to his correspondence with numerous exalted characters, it was most unceasing till the period of his death, especially with Alexander of Russia and his highly-esteemed friend the Duke of Orleans (now King of the French). Shades of the wise and good! receive this humble tribute, so justly due—the testimony of one who personally knew thy virtues, and by whom thy memory will ever be held dear. Thine ashes will be moistened with the tears of our country, and the name of Edward will be embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity along with other enlightened and distinguished benefactors of the human race, and amidst associations of the most endearing nature. May his mantle descend on the shoulders of his daughter Queen Victoria!

'Perpetuous sopor
Urguet! cui pudor et justitiæ soror
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas.
Quando ullum inveniet parem!
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.'"

(*Travels in Palestne, by W. Rae Wilson.*)

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

"*Calvus* noster dici oratorem volebat."—CICERO *de claris oratoribus.*

"Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit."—VIRGIL.

Ha! whom have we here? By my halidome a lion worth looking at. Hear you those horribly-discordant sounds? they proceed from that little, brownhaired, florid faced man, who does not look a bit as though he had passed his sixteenth year, although, if the Peerage speaks truly, he certainly has—who is moving his arm rapidly up and down, and moving his body round so perpetually, affording every person in the House his due share of his countenance, and catching twice in every gyration a glimpse of the frightened faces of his friends behind him;—Hark! what a rattling series of Patagonian words he is croaking forth; words which would be formidable if he could only get them to move in connected order to his stock of undilutted epithets —"Popish members, of Parliament," "perjuries," "rebels," "destroyers of the monarchy," "priest-ridden destructives"—hark! how they bolt forth, one after another; they are his only stock of oratory—stop them, and he would be silent—nay, most likely, he would burst.

Bravo! my little *Bobadil!* Repeal the Emancipation Bill, eh? Absolutely necessary to preserve the country—no doubt, since you say so. What, and the Reform Bill too? Well, and what next? Encrease the Yeomanry—turn out this disgraceful shadow of a ministry? Pho! that is but a trifle. Hold! my Lord Aberdeen; pray take your profane hands from the tail of the noble orator's coat; why tug him so forcibly towards his seat? desist, I pray of you—it will be a most indecorous scene to see the torn skirt of a nobleman's frock coat in the hands of a person of your lordship's venerable appearance; and consider how soon the loss will be apparent as the noble speaker continues his gyrations. Bravo! again I say, little *Bobadil*, you will not be put down—why should you? You are saving this unhappy country from perdition—you, alone, can do it—and "may you live a thousand years" to do it—for marvellous fun it isto see you;—Away! away! another volley of red-hot Tory shot! Never mind the nudges you get from behind, nor the pertinacious tuggings of Lord A. You are, indeed, letting out all your party's secrets—you are saying, indeed, what they secretly wish, but would rather cut their tongues out than avow; but what have you to do with produce—what have you to do with the vile arts of concealment? You know that the glorious truths of real and sterling Toryism are, when fairly exhibited,

"Of such lovely mien,
That to be loved they need but to be seen."

Be it your bold and honourable office thus to exhibit them. Let others hide the sword beneath their cloak, and exhibit only the diamond hilt—do you draw forth the blade, and strike us with admiration at the brilliancy of the polished steel. On and prosper, thou valorous apostle. Let not the harsh, discordant croakings of thy voice---let not thine inability to collocate words according to the ordinary custom of morals, deter thee---pour forth your rude lumps of Tory ore. There is a fellow in the gallery there ready to shape them for thee; and, verily they shall come forth, moulded into finished form, in tomorrow's *Times*. There is no fear that his perseverance will fail.

Cease your interference, and resign yourself to the infliction, Lord A. There---that serves you right; the eloquent object of your persecution, in trying to extricate himself from your grasp, has thrown back his foot, and the long brass spur, with which his heel is always armed, has entered deep into your calf; you may wince and rub the part, but you deserved the infliction most richly.

Yes; this is, indeed, the mad parrot of the Tories—the most unmanageable of all the Duke of Wellington's fine plumaged aviary. Persons who are fond of parrots should be particularly careful that they do not keep low company, or hear secrets; if they do get a stock of bad language, the little creatures have no discretion, but deal it out in all places, sometimes to the utter confusion of their masters and mistresses. I have seen the time, Londonderry well upon his legs and in full tilt of words, when I would have backed him against the most noisy macaw that was ever exiled from a drawing-room to chatter in an area. When I have heard him calling hard names in nonsense phrases, and Brougham glowering at him from an opposite corner of the House, often have I called to mind the tale which that very original gentleman, *Joseph Miller*, loved to record—how once upon a time a worthy emigrant from North Britain was passing down the Strand; and heard the unwelcome greeting of "Ha! lousy Scot," "Ha! lousy Scot," sounding in his ears; how Sandy turned round in red anger, his right hand grasping the hilt of his good broad-sword, looked eagerly about for his impudent libeller, and saw him, with flapping wings and distended bill, hanging in a wicker cage just above his head; and how he then as he took his hand from his basket hilt and turned upon his heel, muttered. "Hey! if ye'd been a mon, as ye are a green goose, I wad ha' slit your wiseen." Often, I say have I recurred to this little anecdote, when I have seen Brougham's ogre like, eat little-baby sort of face turned upon the chattering noble for a moment. and then turned away again, with an expression of strong contempt. The Marquis was of course, as insensible to the meaning of that look as pretty poll would have been to the danger of the Scot's broadsword, had it glittered before her eyes; yet, to a mere looker-on who had no interest, in the matter, the bearing of Brougham, and the unconscious boldness and continuant shallow talk of the marquis, was rich in genuine humour.

Yet this man—violent, unmangeable and foolish, as every man admits him to be—has absolutely been entrusted with the national interests of this great country. A man whose intellect hardly extends high enough to put down a public brawl among his own menials, as to the division of their paltry vails, has been sent as the representattve of England to settle the balance of Europe. "Why?" the wondering reader who reads these Pencillings, when the Marquis is no more remembered, will ask: "Could he deceive others as to the calibre of his mind? or was England so barren of men of common sense that none could be found more fit?" Neither the one nor the other. No man who ever passed two hours in the same room with Londonderry, could, unless he were an idiot himself, think him other than that he is; and to his contemporaries—Canning was one of them, the Marquis of Wellesley was another, and a third immeasurably superior to him in everything that relates to a knowledge of the foreign relations of this country, might have been found in any one of the beardless *attachès* to our many embassies. No, most innocent reader; his ambassadorial dignities fell upon him in the days of Torysim. He was brother to a Secretary-at-War; you must be little acquainted with the history of those times, if that does not solve the mystery. His brother, the poor suicide. Castlereagh, whose unhappy death in violence and madness, let us hope, atoned for his misdeeds to his maker, although it could not to his country—is brother, I say, as Secretary-of-State, had, of course, an absolute right to range his relatives around him in the high places of the state; and had Sir Charles Stuart been as senseless as one of his own brass spurs, he would have an equal right to an appointment as plenipotentiary to the Congress of Vienna, and would have been shipped off with equal promptitude, with the outfit in his pocket, and the honours upon his head. It was his right, pocket, and who should seek to deprive him of it?

As to the manner in which Sir Charles discharged the duties of his mission, I must refer the inquisitive reader to writers who are more professedly historical than "Mask" pretends to be. I do, however, happen to remember him upon his arrival in the French metropolis during the second occupation of Paris by the allies. The man then strutted about, the favourite amusement of all Paris. The capital of the "great nation," fruitful as it was of monstrous figures of Cossacks and Caucasians, well padded Russians, and picturesque barbarians, had nothing to compare with Sir Charles; he looked as though he had borrowed a vestment from each, and strode about in a costume so dazzlingly fine that the troops of grisettes withdrew all their admiration from the monkey-face and brawny shoulders of the grand Duke Constantine, and voted him, with one accord, the most grotesque monster, of them all.

When he came to the business part of his mission, the beau was of course a mere shuttlecock, gently tossed about by the wily diplomatists of the other powers precisely as their interests required. The instructions he had from home, and his own lucky obstinacy, fortunately preserved him from any very tremendous absurdities; and, as to the many comparatively minor points in which he was out-witted, some of them were not detected by the Opposition, intent upon other things, and others were passed over with a good bull from Castlereagh, and a hearty shout of laughter from the country gentlemen.

These days were unhappily, too good to last. That dreadful giant of innovation, the Reform Bill came. The vulgar herd began to presume to canvass the merits of their betters; and when Sir Robert Peel, upon coming into power, resigned to disembarrass his Government of the support of the Marquis by sending him to St. Petersburgh, there was a regular storm in the two houses. One member assured the new first Lord of the Treasury that he was quite ready to vote that the hypothenense of a triangle was considerably greater than the perpendicular and the base, inasmuch as that was a proposition upon which his constituents might be divided in opinion: but he really could not vote that the Marquis was fit for an ambassador. Another said that a joke was a joke; but really——. A third intimated that if he pressed *that* to a division he absolutely must have a fit of the gout. Even the very whipper-in begged, with tears in his eyes, to be excused. The Opposition benches presented four lines of broad grins. The *Times* growled, the *Chronicle* gave a flat cauckle, the *Globe* simpered and the *True Sun* hallooed "Murder and ouns!" The people at large looked on with the same sort of feeling, half fun and half fury, as they would have felt if Sir Robert had proposed to make Mr. Jim Crow Rice Archbishop of Canterbury.

In this state of things there was no chance whatever of Lord Londonderry going to St. Petersburgh, but there was a very clear prospect of Sir Robert Peel's Government being sent to Coventry. A hint to this effect was given to the hot-headed Marquis, and he, being a paragon of liberality, disinterestedness and generosity, immediately resigned all pretensions to the appointment. Sir Robert's Government did not liv, long enough to inform us what was the *quid pro quo* but report was busy in asserting that the nobleman who sits in the House af Lords by the title of Earl Vane was speedily to have exchanged an Irish for an English marquisate. Some men's heads are absolutely impenetrable. This demonstration has not done Londonderry a bit of good. Probably, it was in order to make his Lordship amends for this untoward disappointment that the House of which he was a member lent themselves to a litle manœuvre that excited the admiration of every pickpocket in London, and converted the whole swell mob into anti-Reformers. Coals, as most of our London readers know, are enormously dear in this city, and a great portion of those same coals come from mines, the property of Lord Londonderry. From the position of these mines, in reference to the sea, he, and some other proprietors similarly situated, have a monopoly of the market, and can, of course, keep up the commodity to the proper Holderness house-expenditure price. A certain company of profane individuals, not having the interest of the Marquis at their hearts, nor the fear of him before their eyes, proposed to construct a railroad from Durham to London, which, by bringing coals to London by other means than by colliers, would bring other mines into competition with his lordship's, and would, consequently, enable the good citizens of London to buy fuel at something like a moderate price. Of course, this was an attack upon the vested interests of Lord Londonderry, precisely such an attack as that made by our sacrilegious great-great-great grandfathers, who insisted upon the abolition of the monopolies, which, for the good of his people, had been established by that learned monarch, James the First. And what did our Marquis do? He buckled on his armour most manfully; he acted in the very character of the man. He got up in the House of Lords, and, declaring that the bill interfered with his interests, put it to his noble friends whether they would for a moment countenance such a measure? Whether they would put him to the expense of shewing in Committee how it interfered with his interests? He begged them to rejeet the bill at once, before it had given him any more bother. Their lordships, with true kindred kindliness of feeling, saw at once the weight of his argument, and threw out the bill, without any further inquiry, *upon the second reading*! Who will despise a peerage after this?

Londonderry, like many other stupid men, has a thorough cast-iron bravery. He does not mind being knocked off his horse by a shower of stones, a bit, and nothing so delights him as a good hissing from a mob. As to his books—for the man has put his name in the title-page of books—I shall say nothing about them, for I do not wish to dwell upon the meanness of a man of so little talent who is said to have allowed him to pass off his writing as his own. I hope he got well paid for his polishing and much emendation.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis, when he is not speaking is nearly as great a bore to his friends as when he is. Staring his dear friends in the face while they are speaking, and cheering all the time as loud as his lungs can clink, is not a mode of proceeding which gives effect to every man's harangue. As to his own style of language, I have luckily stumbled upon a specimen in turning over the leaves of a recent publication. Here it is. Speaking of Canning's Cabinet, he said, "When I look at the building that has been erected, I find it divested of all its main pillars, and it is now composed of a sort of rubbish. The artificer has certainly been dexterous in forming the building, with respect to its durability. Could he have found out such a mass of rubbish in any other quarter, formed as it is by the two parties? The artificer has made a dexterous endeavour to un-Whig a part of the Whigs, and un-Tory a part of the Tories." Was ever metaphor so beautifully sustained? The Noble Marquis condescended to explain, for the benefit of the country gentlemen, that, by the rubbish." he meant the new materials that had been brought into the Cabinet. That sarcastic Mephistophiles, Lord King, was unluckily in the House, and he cruelly suggested that the rubbish is that which is *sent away* from the building. Poor Lord Londonderry he was a good shovelful of this, and no one denied the application.

One word I must add. The Noble Marquis, as every body knows, has been recently discharging the officer of Envoy Extraordinary from the Right Worshipful Society of Orangemen to the Emperor of all the Russias. He has published also an account of his achievements in this character; and he declares that he wrote it all himself—let any one who is uncivil enough to doubt his lordship's word read ten pages of the book—he will soon be satisfied.

ON SELF CULTURE.

BY DR. CHANNING.

But, it is said, that any considerable education lifts men above their work, makes them look with disgust on their trade, as mean and low, and makes drudgery intollerable. I reply, that a man becomes interested in labour just in proportion as the mind works with the hands. An enlightened farmer, who understands agricultural chemistry, the laws of vegetation, the structure of plants, the properties of manures, the influences of climate, who looks intelligently on his work and brings his knowledge to bear on exigences, is a much more cheerful, as well as more dignified labourer than the peasant whose mind is akin to the clod on which he treads, and whose whole life is the same dull, unthinking, unimproving toil. But this is not all. Why is it, I ask, that we call manual labour low, that we associate with it the idea of meanness, and think that an intelligent person must scorn it? The reason is, that, in most countries, so few intelligent people have been engaged in it. Once let cultivated men plough and dig and follow the commonest labours, and ploughing, digging, and trades will cease to be mean. It is the man who determines the dignity of the occupation, and not the occupation which measures the dignity of the man. Physicians and surgeons perform operations less cleanly than fall to the lot of most mechanics. I have seen a distinguished chemist covered with dust like a labourer. Still these men are not degraded. Their intelligence gave dignity to their work, and so our labourers, once educated, will give dignity to their toils. Let me add, that I see little difference, in point of dignity, between the various vocations of men. When I see a clerk spending his days in adding figures, perhaps merely copying, or a teller of a bank counting money, or a merchant selling shoes or hides I cannot see, in these occupations, greater respectableness than in making leather, shoes, or furniture. I do not see in them greater intellectual activity than several trades. A man in the fields seems to have more chances of improvement in his work than a man behind a counter or a man driving the quill. It is the sign of a narrow mind to imagine, as many do, that there is a repugnence between the plain, coarse exterior of a labourer and mental culture, especially the more refining culture. The labourer, under his dust and sweat, carries the grand elements of humanity, and he may put forth his highest powers. I doubt not, there is as genuine enthusiasm in the contemplation of nature and in the perusal of works of genius under a homespun garb as under finery. We have heard of a distinguished author, who never wrote so well as when he was full dressed for company. But profound thought and poetical inspiration have most generally visited men when, from narrow circumstances or negligent habits, the rent coat and shagy face have made them quite unfit for polished saloons. A man may see truth and may be thrilled with beauty in one costume or dwelling as well as another; and he should respect himself the more for the hardships under which his intellectual force had been developed.

But, it will be asked, how can the labouring classes find time for self-culture? I answer, as I have already intimated, that the earnest purpose finds time or makes. It seize on spare moments, and turns larger fragments of leisure to golden account. A man who follows his calling with industry and spirit, and uses his earnings economically, will always have some portion of the day at command; and it is astonishing how fruitful of improvements a short season becomes when eagerly seized and faithfully used. It has often been observed, that they who have most time at their disposal profit by it least. A single hour in the day, steadily given to the study of an interesting subject, brings unexpected accumulations of knowledge. The improvement made by well disposed pupils in many of our country schools, which are open but three months in the year, and in our Sunday schools, which are kept but one or two hours in the week, show what can be brought to pass by slender means. The affections, it is said, sometimes crowd years into moments, and the intellect has something of the same powers. Volumes have not only been read but written in flying journeys. I have known a man of vigorous intellect, who had enjoyed few advantages of early education, and whose mind was almost engrossed by the details of an extensive business, who composed a book of much original thought in steam-boats and on horseback while visiting distant customers. The succession of the seasons gives, to many of the working classes, opportunities for intellectual improvement. The winter brings leisure to the husbandman, and winter evenings to many labourers in the city. Above all, in Christian countries the seventh day is released from toil. The seventh part of the year, no small portion of existence, may be given by almost every one to intellectual and moral culture. Why is it that Sunday is not made a more effectual means of improvement? Undoubtedly, the seventh day is to have a religious character; but religion connects itself with all the great subjets of human thought, and leads and aids the study of all. God is in nature. God is in history. Instruction is the work of the Creator, so as to reveal its perfection in their harmony, beneficence, and grandeur: instruction in the histories of the church and the world, as to show, in all events, his moral government, and to bring out great moral lessons in which human life abounds; instruction, in the lives of philanthropists, of saints, of men eminent for piety and virtue; all these branches of teaching enter into religion, and are appropriate to Sunday; and, through these, a vast amount of knowledge may be given to the people. Sunday ought not to remain the dull and fruitless season that it now is to multitudes. It may be clothed with a new interest and a new sanctity. It may give a new impulse to the nation's soul. I have thus shown, that time may be found for improvement; and the fact is, that, among our most improved people, a considerable part consists of persons who pass the greatest portion of every day at the desk, in the counting-room, or in some other sphere, chained to tasks which have very little tendency to expand the mind. In the progress of society, with the increase of machinery, and with other aids which intelligence and philanthropy will multiply, we may expect that more and more time will be redeemed from manual labour for intellectual and social occupations.---*Albion.*

CAPTURE OF THE PASHA'S HAREM.

(*From Cleave's Gazette of Variety.*)

In 1823, the Greeks, in one of their marauding expeditions, captured the entire harem of the celebrated Cherchid Pasha. The instant this affair was made known to Sir Frederick Adam, he sent to negotiate with the captors for their prize, and ransomed them for 10,000 dolars. With the kindest, and most delicate attention, Sir Frederick had a house fitted up expressly for the reception of these fair Infidels, and had them conveyed to Corfu, and landed in the night, unseen by the curious inhabitants. During their residence, the strictest privacy was observed with regard to them; not an individual in the island was allowed to see them, except Lady Adam, and a very few of the ladies of the garrison. Sir Frederick lost no time in communicating with the Pasha, and informed him of all he had done, and the scrupulous care which had been observed, respecting the privacy of the ladies of his harem. The Pasha returned the most profuse acknowledgments to Sir Frederick, for his kindness and attention, stating the satisfaction he should have in repaying the ransom, and requesting Sir Frederick to oblige him by sending them to Lepanto, asspeedily as possible. Sir Frederick Adam engaged the first merchant brig he was able, and had her fitted up for the reception of its fair freight, with such care, that none of the people on board could, by any possibility, catch a glimpse of their passengers. Many of these interesting creatures had ingratiated themselves wnderfully with the ladies who were allowed to visit theom by their entire artlessness, and unsophisticated notions of the world and its ways. One was the favorite of the Pasha, and was said to possess great influence over him. She was a native of Circassia, was called Fatima and possessed a greater profussion of ornament and rich clothing than the others. Lady Adam described her as the most beautiful creature she had ever beheld. She had large dark eyes, with a peculiarly soft and pleasing expression, which could not fail to interest any one who looked upon her; her eyelashes were very long and black; her complexion was of the purest white, and her teeth like ivory. She was not more than eighteen years of age, and Lady Adam could not refrain from tears at parting with one so young and so beautiful about to be secluded for ever from a world which she might, under happier circumstances, have adorned. When the brig was ready for their reception, they were put on board, without having been seen by a single individual, excepting the ladies alre dy mentioned. Captain Anderson in the *Redpole*, acted as convoy, and Captain Gilbert, A. D. C., was sent from Sir Frederick Adam with despatches for the Pasha, and to receive the ranson money. I had been cruising, for some time, with Anderson, and therefore accompanied him. We had a most delightful trip from Corfu up the gulf of Lepanto, where we had orders to deliver up our interesting charge. Some of the Turkish authorities, charged with the orders of his Highness the Pasha, were there to receive them. They reiterated the Pasha's acknowledgements, for the kindness and care with which the ladies had been treated; and the ransom money was told into buckets of water; to prevent contagion. The beautiful Fatima, at parting, left two handsome shawls as a remembranee, one for Captain Anderson, and the other for Captain Gilibert. They were conveyed from the brig so closely enveloped, that not even a figure was described; and, on ther landing were surrounded by a troop of blacks or guards of the harem, and conveyed in closed litters to the town. The *Redpole* then sailed from Zante, whither Sir Frederick and Lady Adam had gone, to whom the captain gave an account of his mission, and truly delighted they were, to hear their protegees had been so kindly received. On our return to Corfu, the following most distressing intelligence awaited us:—Scarcely had the two vessels sailed from the Gulf of Lepanto, than the ruthless monster of a Pasha, placing no faith in the honour of British officers, and deaf to all remonstrance, caused the whole of these unfortunate creatures, the beautiful and interesting Fatima amongst the rest, to be tied in sacks, and drowned in the waters of the Gulf. The horror and indignation with which this shocking intelligence was received at Corfu, can hardly be described. Not a man but would have gladly volunteered to have burnt Lepanto to the ground, and have hung the dog of a Pasha by his own beard But we were powerless; we had no right to interfere, and were to smother our indignation as we best could. There was many a wet eye in Corfu, for the fate of poor Fatima, and her luckless companions. But judgment speedily overtook the perpetrator of this most wanton deed of butchery, though it is strange how noble were the lost moments of this man of blood. By some means, Cherchid Pasha had incurred the suspicion of the Porte.—There is but one way amongst the Turks of explaining these matters. A Tartar shortly arrived at the head quarters of the Pasha, bearing the imperial firman and the fatal bowstring. The Pasha no sooner read the fatal scroll than he kissed it, and bowed his forehead to the earth in token of reverence and submission. "Do your instructions orbid me to use poison instead of submitting to the bowstring? calmly asked the Pasha of the Tartar "His Highness may use his own pleasure," answered the Tartar. "I have with me a potent mixture, which with his Highness's permission, I will prepare." The Pasha then called together all his officers and his household. He was attired in his most splendid robes, and received them in his state divan, as though in the plenitude of his power. The fatal messenger stood by his side. In one hand he held a golden goblet, all enriched with precious stones, and in the other, he held the imperial firman! "I have sent for you," he said, addressing them in a firm voice,—"I have sent for you all, to show you, by my example, that it is the duty of a Mussulman to die at the command of his superior, as well as to live for his service and honour. The Sultan, our master, has no further occasion for his servant, and has sent him this firman. It remains for me only to obey. I might it is true, resist, surrounded as I am by guards and friends. But, no: I respect the will of God and our blessed Prophet, through the word of his successor. I value no life in comparison with duty; and I pray you all to profit by my example." With a firm and unflinching hand, he carried the poisoned goblet to his lips, and drank it to the dregs, then, shaking his head as one who has had a nauseous draught, he handed the cup to the Tartar, and said,—"Keep it; your potion is bitter, indeed; present my duty to our master, and say, that his servant died as he lived, faithful and true. And you," he added, turning to those who stood dismayed around him, "if ever it should arrive that any of you should have to undergo—the same—trial," his voice faltered, and he became deadly pale: "remember—Cherchid Pasha!—Allah—Acbar!—God's will be ——" but, before he could finish the sentence, his head fell upon his breast, and he fell back upon the cushions of his divan, and expired. The Tartar took a bag from his girdle and with a knife separated the head from the body; the blood staining the jewelled velvets. The head he deposited carefully in the bag, tied it round his waist, and in a few minutes was on his fleet steed, on the road to Constantinople. We had this account from an eye-witness---*Bentley's Miscellany.*

SALE OF RENTERS' SHARES IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.—An annuity or rent-charge secured upon Covent Garden Theatre, denominated a renter's share (which originally cost 500*l.*), was yesterday submitted to public competition at the Auction Mart. The income of this share is 12*l.* 10s. per annum, which is punctually paid by the treasurer of the theatre. The holder of the share is entitled to a free admission to any part of the house before the curtain, and the admission and income for the present season are both included. The biddings for this share were few and far between, and it was ultimately sold for 100 guineas.—Lot 2. A similar share, met with the same fate.—Lot 3 (sold by direction of the Court of Chancery, and consequently not subject to the payment of any duty), entitled to the same income and advantages as the two preceding shares, produced 115 guineas.—Lots 4 and 5. 220 guineas.---Lots 6 and 7, 230 guineas.—*Standard, Oct.* 11.

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